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Soviet Union

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U.S., SOVIET SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD1913402Y Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 19, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a regular meeting here today.

GROMYKO LEAVES FOR UN SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

LD2209222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] A USSR delegation, led by Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politbuto member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for New York today for the special UN General Assembly disarmament session.

At Vnukovo Airport, the delegation was seen off by Andropov, CPSU Central Committee Politbuto member; Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dugayev, minister of civil aviation; USSR deputy ministers of foreign affairs; and other officials.

U.S. OFFICIALS COMMENT ON NEED TO CURB ARMS RACE

LD2018582Y Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 20 TASS--The Soviet peace initiatives advanced over the recent period assume particular importance on the eve of the opening in New York of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, professor of international law of the Boston College Robert Woetzel said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. The Soviet Union's proposal for cutting military budgets of permanent member-countries of the United Nations Security Council by ten percent and using part of the funds thus saved for assistance to developing countries should be noted specially. This measure will not only help curb the dangerous arms race but will also help solve a range of social and economic problems both on an international and national scale. Robert Woetzel declared for the speediest conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the USA.

Director of the Arms Control and Disarmement Agency Paul Warnke said that urgent measures for control over armaments are advantageous both for the Soviet Union and the United States. This will be an important step toward curbing the arms race and will decrease the risk of a new thermonuclear war, he told the TASS correspondent. Paul Warnke is of the opinion that joint Soviet-American activity in the interests of strategic arms limitation will be an important condition for coordinated international efforts toward disarmament. He also pointed to the importance of concluding a treaty on complete and general banning on nuclear weapon tests proposed by the USSR.

Former United States Ambassador in the Soviet Union George Kennan described as absurd the allegations of apologists of the cold war about the Soviet Union's alleged aggressive aspirations. Everyone who visited the Soviet Union if only once knows that the Russians who made great sacrifices during World War Two do not want another war, he said. To assert that they plan attacking other countries means distorting the real state of affairs to absurdity, George Kennan said.

VIENNA TALKS MUST NOT CHANGE PRESENT BALANCE OF FORCES

LD201046Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 20 May 78 LD

["Vienna: A Realistic Approach is Necessary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Rokin writes: The 15th round of the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe has opened in Vienna. It is a no-easy job to achieve the goal that was set by the participants in the talks--the mutual reduction of the extremely high level of force and arms concentration in central Europe, but at the same time, it is quite achievable on condition, of course, that both sides display political will and spirit of realism.

In the course of all the rounds of the Vienna talks, which opened in October 1973, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have invariably displayed their unbending will to achieve concrete results as soon as possible, which was reflected and confirmed in numerous proposals taking into account considerations by the Western powers. The most characteristic feature of the initiatives of the socialist states is that they take into account the approximate parity of the armed forces existing in central Europe (roughly a little over 980 thousand on each side) and are in full accord with the principle of undiminished security of the sides, on which agreement was got. And really the method of cutting each of the armies in question by an equal percentage, which is proposed by the socialist countries, ensures equality of commitments for each country, and will not violate in the long run, as a result of the cuts, the balance of the forces of the two military-political groupings, which has taken shape, and reduce the dangerously big concentration of troops to lower levels.

In spite of the exchange of figures as regards the number of troops of the sides in the area of reduction, which was held as far back as in 1976, and which bore out their equality, the Western participants in the talks continue stubbornly speaking of the alleged "military superiority" of the Warsaw Treaty member-states over the NATO countries. It is on the strength of such claims that they demand so-called "asymmetrical" reductions, which would lead, as a matter of fact, to ensuring for the NATO countries of unilateral military advantages to the detriment of the defence interests of the socialist countries.

In the course of the preceding 14th round of the talks, the participants exchanged on the proposal of the socialist countries, additional figures about their troops with the aim of finding out the cause why the Western countries overestimate the numerical strength of the troops of the socialist countries. At the last plenary meeting of the preceding 14th round of talks on April 19, 1978, the Western powers made in Vienna several renewed proposals. They take into account in some things the considerations of the socialist states, although the general impression of unilateral approach clearly remains.

The fifteenth round of the Vienna talks has opened under conditions that are favourable for achieving tangible results at them. Exceptionaly great significance is devoted in the circles of delegations to the results of the recent visit of general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG leaders, in particular on the Vienna talks. Noted with satisfaction is the statement by Leonid Brezhnev made in his answers to the questions of the SPD VORWAERTS weekly to the effect that the Soviet Union is ready to sign in Vienna any time an agreement on reducing the level of armed forces and arms of the sides in central Europe by five, ten, twenty, and if you wish--fifth percent. But let us do it honestly so that there should not be a change in the present balance of forces, so that there shall be no advantage for one side alone and detriment to the other. Public of the European countries is following with unabated attention the talks in Vienna, and hopes that their new round will bring their participants to drawing up a concrete text of the future agreement.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD211752Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 May 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Drushinin, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio; Vadim Nekrasov, observer of the journal KOMMUNIST; and Vikentyy Matveyev, political observer of IZVESTIYA]

UN Disarmament Session

[Text] [Drushinin] Hello comrades. Usually we devote our meeting at the roundtable to the events of the past week. Today we would like to begin our conversation with a forthcoming event: the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, which begins its work in New York on Tuesday, 23 May. Throughout its history the UN has devoted much attention to questions of disarmament. It is estimated that over 6,000 meetings devoted to disarmament have been held within the walls of the United Nations. But this is the first time that all the members of the United Nations Organization will meet especially for discussions on this problem. And this fact is eloquent testimony to the pressing need for an extensive discussion of measures aimed at removing the threat to mankind posed by an unrestrained arms race. It has now been calculated, on the eve of the session at UN headquarters, that the world's annual military expenditure is approaching $400 billion. This means that in just 1 day about $1 billion is spent on making weapons. According to Western specialists' calculations, there are already 15 tons of deadly material, in terms of conventional explosives, stockpiled for every inhabitant of the earth, including old people and infants. But it is obviously not just a matter of the economic burden which is imposed by the arms race nor simply the fact that these gigantic funds could be spent on raising living standards, on aiding developing states, on the needs of education, health care, peaceful science and culture; the point is that the arms race further increases the threat of a worldwide military disaster, and therein lies its main danger.

The Soviet Union attributes great significance to the forthcoming UN session. It regards it as an important stage on the road to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament, which would be able to make decisions binding on all the participants. The Soviet Union sees the special UN General Assembly session as a broad forum, which could discuss the primary and most important questions of disarmament, such as those put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. We see nuclear war as the basic danger to mankind, and therefore our country supports the simultaneous cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons by all states. At the same time the nuclear powers could assume an obligation to begin a gradual reduction of their stockpiles, right up to their complete elimination. The Soviet Union supports the cessation of the production and the prohibition of all other types of mass destruction weapons. This question is extremely topical at the present time, when the United States is planning to create the neutron weapon--a most dangerous weapon--and when there is talk of the possibility of stationing it in Western Europe.

There is no doubt that the implementation of these proposals would lead in the very near future to the limitation of nuclear weapons, which have developed into an enormous complex of types and systems of mass destruction, varied in their designation, capabilities and target delivery methods. The special session, in the Soviet Union's opinion, also cannot ignore a problem such as the speediest cessation by all states of nuclear weapons testing; this would afford the opportunity for ending the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the creation of new and more destructive types of such weapons.

Neither can the special session ignore such a problem as strengthening the system of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. There is no doubt that the threat of nuclear war would grow sharply if states which do not currently possess them entered the process of creating and stockpiling nuclear weapons. Such a possibility exists, and the proof of this is the preparations for nuclear tests in the Republic of South Africa and the plans to create nuclear weapons in Israel and other states.

In a word, our approach to these problems was clearly expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who said: There is no type of weapon, above all mass destruction weapon, which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit, to prohibit--on a mutual basis and in agreement with other states--and then remove from its arsenals.

[Nekrasov] Aleksandr Nikolayevich, I would like to return to the question of the significance of the forthcoming special session in light of the general political situation in the world these days. For all the successes of the policy of the relaxation of tension--and these successes are great and significant--detente is being manifested in many specific deeds. As Leonid Brezhnev said, detente is recognized and supported by the people as the only rational course in our difficult time; for all that we see how the continuing unrestrained arms race is undermining the edifice of political detente. Hence all the importance and topicality of the question as it is posed now by our country; to be precise, the advancement of detente to a great extent depends on the solution of pressing and urgent questions of military detente or, in other words, on whether and how the process of political detente blends with the process of military detente. This overall political approach to a great extent determines our attitude, tactically, to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. It is no accident that I said tactically, because the strategic direction of our policy is obvious and well-known. We support universal and total disarmament under strict international control. Past experience, however, and I would even say that of past decades, shows how complicated and difficult this task is, and shows that it is necessary to approach the resolution of this task from various angles, that it is necessary to approach it in a purposeful way and at the same time to try to resolve it in various sectors. It is also in this respect that our country's policy toward the forthcoming UN General Assembly session is determined. We want to pose questions in an integrated and all-embracing manner, obligatorily, on the basis of consideration for the sides' equality and their identical security, and of the renunciation of attempts by one side or one state to gain any unilateral concessions in the process of arms reduction and disarmament; this includes the principle of strict international control and the need to include in the talks and decisions on disarmament the broadest possible spectrum of states--primarily, naturally, all the nuclear powers--and also those states which have powerful armed forces.

Proceeding from these principles, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, proposed the thesis that the time has come to think about the total cessation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth in arms and armed forces of states possessing major military potential in order to thereby create conditions for their consequent reduction. Moreover, we are proposing the cessation of the production and prohibition of new types of conventional weapons with great destructive power and also the renunciation of the expansion of armies and the increase of conventional armed forces by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and their allies. This is a big, thorough and all-round program of completely specific measures, by no means just fond hopes but measures which are entirely realistic and capable of fulfillment, whose adoption would indeed promote the solution of important problems on the way to a real reduction of armaments.

[Matveyev] I would like to deduce a little on what specifically can be expected from this forum at the United Nations Organization. Of course, the United Nations Organization is the most universal forum, and it is reasonable to assume that the very fact of the convocation of such a forum may have a positive effect on the talks which are now being held on specific aspects of disarmament. This is the very significance of this forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly. But it is a fact that the UN is not empowered to make compulsory decisions but only recommendations. This is why our country proposes that we do not stop only at this UN forum, but go further, to a world disarmament conference, where compulsory decisions would be made with the aim of promoting disarmament.

Of course, the participants in this forum at the UN have to determine the main trend, the main effort of states, in order to give the necessary impetus to effective efforts in the field of disarmament. However, a few "buts" arise here: Even the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly showed that reaching decisions at this session would by no means be an easy matter. Why is this? Because 149 states are represented in the UN, and their positions and interests are by no means identical. We cannot close our eyes to this.

One ought to mention as well the fact that certain figures in the West are now proposing that such special General Assembly disarmament sessions should meet, say, every three years, or on a regular basis. It seems to me that we should be on our guard here. Why? Precisely because the UN can only submit recommendations, and regular sessions of this kind with any kind of noncompulsory declarations may, under certain conditions, play into the hands of those circles who would like to blunt the public's vigilance in the matter of disarmament and, through wordy statements in favor of disarmament, depart from specific, practical moves in this key area.

[Druzhinin] Well, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, I would like to say a few words here about the atmosphere in which the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament is starting its work. There is no doubt that broad circles of the world public share the hope that this session will lead to definite, positive results and definite, positive changes in the matter of solving the problems of disarmament, despite its limited possibilities. And against this background, all the more noticeable are the attempts of certain forces in the West, first and foremost in the United States, to poison the atmosphere on the eve of the session, to discredit the intentions of the Soviet Union and to sow the seeds of doubt about the sincerity of its disarmament policy. The continuous noisy propaganda campaign in the United States over the so-called "Soviet military threat," directed by the military-industrial complex in the United States and those American politicians who represent its interests in the capitol [kapitolyy], bears precise testimony to this.

[Nekrasov] If we analyze Western propaganda in general, and American first and foremost, on these issues we can distill it into three basic theses: 1. The Soviet Union is allegedly creating, or rather is trying to create through its policy, military superiority for itself; 2. The Soviet Union has some kind of aggressive intentions with regard to the rest of the world; and 3. The Soviet state is interfering and intends to go on interfering in the affairs of other peoples, particularly the affairs of the peoples of the developing states. Each of these theses fails to pass the test the moment it is confronted by reality.

Let's turn to the question of military superiority. The actual figures quoted in official Western documents prove the opposite to be the case. In central Europe there is approximate equality in armed forces and armaments, between the NATO states and the member-states of the Warsaw Pact. The same approximate equality exists in the correlation of strategic armaments between the Soviet Union and the United States. And it is the existence of such equality that makes it possible for both sides to hold a realistic discussion on strategic arms limitation.

Well, it is obvious that the thesis about our country's aggressive intentions is farfetched and, I would say, malicious. A Soviet military threat to other states has not existed and does not exist for the simple reason that it is against the very nature of our system which is oriented toward peaceful, creative construction. But it is natural that our country should think about its defense, and it is this very fact which must be borne in mind in a proper approach to the existing state of affairs.

We have to take into account the fact that, with the enormous length of our borders, in point of fact not all of our dealings are with states friendly toward us, and we have to think about guaranteeing security--not only in Europe but in Asia as well. But, and this is the main point, the historical experience of the Soviet Union has shown our people that vast sacrifices are necessary because of the activities of an aggressor. And that is why this talk about powerful, destructive attacks on the Soviet Union, which Western propaganda sometimes conducts, naturally cannot escape the attention of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union is concerned about its defense, but this concern never and nowhere goes beyond the bounds of a purely defensive concern, precisely aimed at maintaining the equality of forces and at averting both a continuation of the arms race and an aggravation of military danger in the general world situation.

[Druzhinin] Nevertheless, under the pretext of this mythical Soviet threat, growing pressure is being put on the Washington administration by certain circles to gain increased appropriations for the arms race, to give the green light for the creation of new types of weapons and to increase the U.S. contribution to the NATO military mechanism. Well, suffice it to say that in the not-too-distant future this American contribution will reach the huge sum of $58 billion. We also cannot ignore the attempts to poison the international atmosphere during the period of the work of the UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Almost at the very time it gets underway, the jubilee session of the NATO Council, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the creation of this bloc, opens in Washington. What will it discuss? It is not hard to guess if we look at the results of the meeting of the defense ministers and heads of staff on the NATO countries, which has just ended in Brussels. The meeting discussed a long-term military program for the bloc, for the rest of this century. This program envisages--again under the pretext of growing Soviet military might--the steady buildup of the military potential of the North Atlantic alliance. So it happens that in New York, in the meeting hall of the special session of the UN General Assembly, high-ranking representatives of the West are gathering to talk about their desire for disarmament while in Washington they are earnestly studying plans which have nothing to do with a solution to this problem.

PRC-Western Ties

[Matveyev] Aleksandr Nikolayevich, you spoke about the pressure being put on the U.S. administration by the military-industrial complex, the most powerful sector of the American economy. The military-industrial complex in the United States and other major capitalist countries found in the Maoist leadership both an obliging ally and an assistant [podruchnyy]. Viewing this question from the broad international perspective, we must say that the Chinese leadership's stand in relation to the paramount problem of today--war and peace--has now become the most serious obstacle to the advancement toward disarmament. No single government in the West takes a more provocatively negative stand over these issues than the Peking leaders. This is an irrefutable fact, and we must mention this fact with utmost gravity again since there is real and sincere concern among certain developing countries about the arms race and its painful consequences for their economic development.

There is still not always the necessary principled stand and firmness in publicly admitting the perniciousness of such a stand by the Chinese leadership which, incidentally, is striving with all its might to appear to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as an ardent champion of their interests. At the same time it depicts things as though all sorts of countries are participating in the arms race, but not China, when the truth of the matter is that China is taking an ever more intensive part in the arms race and no less intensively opposes any steps toward ending it. It should be acknowledged that without a shift in this obstructionist stand of the Chinese leadership in the matter of disarmament, progress in this field will be extremely difficult. And this must be realized by all those countries where governments, for one reason or another, are inclined to take a more or less low-key or accommodating [obtekayemyy] position on the extremely negative course of the Chinese leaders, which is ruinous both for the national interests of China itself and for the interest of all the countries and peoples of the world, without exception.

[Druzhinin] Lately Peking has begun to send its representatives to leading capitalist countries to conclude deals on supplying arms and military equipment to China in accordance with what Peking propaganda calls the policy of the accelerated modernization of the PRC's armed forces. These Chinese representatives do not always receive the response they would like, since among the bourgeois politicians and business circles there is an awarness in a number of cases of the risk to the cause of detente of such aid in the militarization of China.

But there are other facts which also testify to the considerations of certain circles in the West creating, in the shape of China, an imposing military force on the borders of the Soviet Union, in the Far East. This is a dangerous course for the cause of peace.

[Matveyev] The attention of many observers has now been drawn to the report of the visit to Peking by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, whose hawkish appearance and views on relations with our country are no secret.

The American NEW YORKER magazine wrote about this recently. This trip shows that certain circles across the ocean are continuing to nurture schemes and calculations about using China against our country. And Peking is striving in every way to intensify such a mood in these circles in the United States.

On 7 March the Washington POST wrote that, in one of his recent speeches, Hua Kuo-feng for the first time publicly said that China has common interest with the United States in certain hotspots of the world. Attention is drawn to reports in the American press that, during his stay in Peking, Brzezinski intends to discuss with the Chinese leaders, apart from other questions, the situation in Africa. So to all appearances Washington and Peking would like to act together in certain parts of the African continent, where the fierce anti-imperialist struggle is developing and where recently the reactionary feudal regimes have been swept away, as happened for example in Ethiopia.

It is well-known that Peking is giving aid to the pro-Western mercenary groups in Angola, which are operating against the legitimate government of that young independent country. The Somali president was in Peking recently in an attempt to enlist support for his territorial claims on countries neighboring Somalia, and he obtained such support from the Peking leaders.

Thus it is not only in questions concerning the problem of war and peace but also in the national-liberation movementissue that the Peking leadership is drawing increasingly closer to the extreme circles in the camp of imperialism, obviously counting on corresponding material and political recompense from those circles.

The course toward the militarization of China is now being speeded up. A resolution by the PRC State Council at the beginning of March this year says that the Chinese Army must prepare to fight, to which end the length of army service was extended and other steps are being taken.

[Druzhinin] Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, what can be said about the propaganda backing for this Peking course? After all, the PRC leaders also assert that they intend to develop the country's economy on a healthy foundation, but surely the arms race is particularly pernicious in China's situation, when the country is facing such a multitude of acute domestic problems.

[Matveyev] That question, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, is important. Peking propaganda puts forward two theses, if one may call them that: Firstly, it expounds the danger of war in general, which apparently is ready to break out any day; and secondly, it expounds on the threat to China from the north.

I would say that the first thesis is being played even more strongly than the second, with reference being made to the worldwide arms race. At the same time, the Chinese leadership is branding any steps aimed at stopping such a race as a deception. It is futile to look for any kind of rational logic there; it is monstrous logic, banking on conflicts and intensifying world tension with the calculation that China itself would remain on the sidelines.

The PRC is banking on a Soviet-American conflict, and Chinese propaganda chatters about this every day, claiming that Soviet-American relations are in such a state that a conflict is becoming inevitable. Wishful thinking is being put forward as fact here. More than anything else Peking is simply wishing for an aggravation of relations between our country and the United States.

Obviously such calculations ought to be taken into consideration by those figures across the ocean who would like to help in the further militarization of China. Not one weapon can be programmed in any definite geographic direction. This is shown by the stern lessons of the unleashing of the Second World War, when the West's ruling circles tried to turn the fascist aggression against our country, and they got a front in the West with very lamentable results for themselves.

Conflict in Zaire

[Druzhinin] Thus far we have spoken about the maneuvers of the opponents of disarmament and detente on the diplomatic and ideological fronts. However, there are real fronts in the world, where shots are being fired and blood is being shed. An example of this is the events in Africa--events which Western propaganda is also trying to portray as the consequence of Soviet penetration and the growth of the Soviet Union's military presence on the African Continent.

We think that now is the time to turn to these events and to see who really is whipping up dangerous military tension in that part of the world and with what aims.

[Nekrasov] Well, if we are talking specifically about the present, then the most acute situation has developed in the southern part of the African Continent--in the Republic of Zaire. As is known, in the south of Zaire--in the Shaba Province--the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo, which is waging a struggle against the central government which the front accuses of betraying national interests and helping maintain neocolonialist order, has been operating since the beginning of the year.

And now the armed forces of the NATO countries are rushing to help the central government. Reports are coming in that some 2,000 Belgian soldiers have already been moved into Zaire; that a paratroop regiment of the French Foreign Legion is being air lifted from Corsica to Africa; finally, and what is most disturbing, that in the United States an airborne division has been put on combat readiness for possible movement to Zaire.

The situation clearly indictes another attempt at military interference by imperialism in the affairs of an African country, with the aim of suppressing a seat of the national-liberation movement.

But what draws attention is the discrepancy between the scale of the military actions in Zaire and the range of the interventionist preparations and the actions of the Western powers. The question automatically springs to mind: Does the matter concern only Zaire? Let us remember that a neighbor of that country is the People's Republic of Angola. Let us also remember the provocations against that country which have occurred over the last year and a half, including some launched from the territory of Zaire, and in particular the recent bloody raid from Namibia by the South African racists, which cost the lives of thousands of Namibian refugees. In such a situation the question logically arises: Is not the blow, which is being prepared under the pretext of airlifting troops into Zaire, aimed against other states in that part of the world?

Accusations were hurled at us in connection with events in the Horn of Africa to the effect that the help rendered to the legitimate Government of Ethiopia, when attempts were being made to dismember that state--help rendered by the Republic of Cuba and other socialist countries--was allegedly interference in the affairs of that country.

However, I would like to recall in this connection one circumstance which perhaps has been forgotten by some people: that not long before the beginning of events in Ethiopia, in a conversation with members of the American Magazine Publishers Association [as heard], President Carter stated that the United States intends, as he put it, and I quote: to challenge the Soviet Union in the struggle for influence in a number of areas of the world. And the list which he then produced included Somalia--that very same country which began the aggression against Ethiopia.

In general, if we view the situation in Africa today, it must be said that it is precisely on that continent that the fire of the forces operating against the national-liberation movements is now concentrated. Nowadays Africa has become an area of acute political and military conflicts, where imperialism--along with the local reactionary forces--is striving to kindle differences among the African states and to provoke quarrels among them on various issues. This, of course, aggravates the situation in that area and makes it dangerous.

[Druzhinin] All the events mentioned today demonstrate the danger of the intrigues of the imperialist forces, which are working toward undermining the process of detente. These events also provide a graphic illustration of the vital importance for the people of the entire world of the course toward detente, toward strengthening cooperation and toward ending the arms race, which is the basis of the Leninist foreign policy being conducted in the international arena by our party and the Soviet Government.

Here, comrades, permit us to conclude our conversation for today. Thank you for your attention to our broadcast.

NONALINED SESSION ADDRESSED BY CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD191948Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, May 19, TASS--The sixth session of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the level of foreign ministers has opened here. Attending it are delegations of 25 member countries of the bureau as well as a number of delegations invited as observers.

Addressing the session, the Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca characterised the tasks facing the movement of non-aligned countries, specially stressing the need to continue the policy based on solidarity with struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for a new economic and social order, for peace and international security. An analysis of the present international situation shows that the alignment of forces in the world is in favour of progress. But at the same time, the Cuban minister noted, a number of acute political and economic problems were not solved in the period since the previous session in Delhi. In this connection the speaker named the aggressive actions by racists against the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa. Speaking about the struggle of these peoples, I. Malmierca said that the Cuban Government fully supports their lawful demands and comes out for the liquidation of the policy of apartheid. The military aggression by the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola is not an isolated fact either, he stressed. It is a challenge to public opinion in view of the decision adopted by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly. The non-aligned countries, the minister said, should give all the necessary assistance to Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana which they need in order to defend their interests.

Having declared for the liquidation of all foreign military bases, I. Malmierca stressed that in the light of the present international situation, the existence of seats of tension and aggressive actions by forces of reaction and imperialism, the right to individual or collective defence cannot be questioned in any way. I. Malmierca dwelt further on problems connected with the position of the Arab people of Palestine, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories, Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the reactionary alliance of the Pretoria regime with Tel Aviv. He noted that the non-alignment movement has always given resolute support to the efforts of Latin American countries to regain their national wealth and protect their sovereignty.

The process of international detente that is taking place in the world and has received an important impulse in the form of the final act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, the minister said, was slowed down to a certain extent as a result of actions by militaristic circles which are stepping up the arms race in Western countries. The non-alignment movement should therefore come out with all firmness and resolve for a continuation of detente and the establishment of relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between all states. I. Malmierca spoke of the big importance of the forth-coming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

The Cuban foreign minister also dwelt on the aggravation of the economic crisis in the West, the growing dependence of developing countries on big capitalist states and international monopolies and, as a result of this, the worsening of the position of the broad popular masses.

In conclusion, I. Malmierca expressed confidence that the present session will serve the cause of the further strengthening of the effectiveness of the movement of non-aligned countries, the strengthening of its unity, expansion of cooperation with all peaceloving forces of the world, with socialist countries.

UNITED STATES

CARTER ORDERS EXTRA ARMS PURCHASE CREDITS FOR ZAIRE

LD191000Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington--President Carter has ordered that the Zairian Government be given extra credits for arms purchases worth $17.5 million. A Pentagon representative has announced that special U.S. airborne units are still in a state of full combat readiness and at any moment can join French and Belgian paratroops in Zaire.

U.S. MONOPOLIES BLAMED FOR ZAIRE INTERVENTION

LD201338Y Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 20, TASS--Multinational, above all, U.S. monopolies, that have vast interests in Zaire are behind the armed intervention in Zaire that was organized by the United States and other Western countries.

Capital investment of American monopllies in Zaire are assessed at one billion dollars. They are invested mainly in mining, since U.S. capitalists are attracted above all by Zaire's vast mineral wealth. Zaire accounts for 67 percent of the world output of cobalt, seven percent of copper and one third of industrial diamonds. A considerable part of this mineral wealth is concentrated in Shaba Province, which is now occupied by Franco-Belgian troops with the support of U.S. transport planes, in which military cargoes are being constantly flown into the zone of occupation.

The sway of American and other Western monoplies greatly damages Zaire's economy. Through manipulating the world market, they ensured a sharp drop in prices of copper which is the main export of Zaire and neighbouring Zambia. As a result of this, Zaire's foreign debt now reached a huge sum, three billion dollars, and Zaire owes over 500 million dollars to private banks of the United States, alone.

KAUNDA'S TALKS IN U.S. FAIL TO PRODUCE DESIRED RESULTS

LD191606Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 19 May 78 LD

["Disappointing Outcome of the Negotiations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 19 TASS--TASS correspondent V. Gan reports: Two-day negotiations between the U.S. President J. Carter and the President of Zambia K. Kaunda, who is now paying an official visit here, have ended in the White House. No joint statement or communique has been published after the talks. Characterizing the exchange of views between the two sides, an official spokesman of the White House said that they devoted their main attention to the problems of south Africa, including Rhodesia and Namibia.

Judging by the spokesman's pronouncements, the United States did not assume any concrete commitments signifying its willingness to renounce backstage support of the racialists. It is common knowledge that Washington, while verbally coming out for the transfer of power to the black majority, is, in fact, actively striving to set up puppet regimes in the south of Africa, which would guarantee the strategic and economic interests of the Western powers. This purpose is pursued also by the so-called Anglo-American plan for a "settlement" in Rhodesia and the "plan for Namibia" coordinated with the Vorster clique.

Commentators doubt that the results of the visit have satisfied the Zambian president. Thus, K. Kaunda has stressed at a press conference that "there is a grave threat to international peace and security in the south of Africa, which cannot be concealed by any 'internal settlements' or declarations".

The president of Zambia pointed out that the peoples of Africa wanted peace, independence, but were ready to reply by armed struggle to the "brutal force" of the racialists. One cannot tolerate the further wielding of power by the white minority, and we shall fight until victory over the repressive unlawful regime is achieved, K. Kaunda said.

Commenting on the statement of the Zambian president, the American press expresses the view that he is on the whole disappointed by the U.S. policy in Africa. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that it is Kaunda's view that the United States and Britain do not exert sufficient pressure neither on Rhodesia, nor on the Republic of South Africa. He would like Washington and London to block oil deliveries to Rhodesia and to exert sincere efforts to stop the recruitment of white mercenaries for Salisbury.

BRZEZINSKI DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH CHINESE LEADERS

LD191554Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to the American President, is on his way to Peking. He arrives there tomorrow for 3 days of talks with the Chinese leaders. He is accompanied by a large group of political and military experts.

In the opinion of American observers, Zbigniew Brzezinski is one of the main advocates of arms sales to China in the administration. He believes that the deal would be made through West European countries. On the eve of his departure for Peking the magazine NEW YORKER said that the national security adviser was trying to set China off against the Soviet Union in order to gain political advantages for the United States.

Taipei Problem Unresolved

OW192218Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] U.S. Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski left today for China. He is scheduled to arrive in Peking on 20 May. During his 4-day trip, he will discuss with Chinese leaders the relations between the two nations and a series of international issues.

In commenting on Brzezinski's trip AFP points out that this trip is not likely to lead to progress toward the normalization of the relations between China and the United States. Obstructing the process of normalization is the fact that the United States still diplomatically recognizes and maintains ties with the Taipei regime. For example, the volume of trade between the United States and Taiwan is close to $5 billion, more than 14 times that of the United States and China.

Press Notes 'Parallel Interests'

LD201012Y Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 20, TASS--The U.S. press is widely publicising the visit to Peking of Assistant to the U.S. President on National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

As is noted in the press, Brzezinski intends to play the "Chinese card" in the course of his visit to that country, in other words, use the anti-Soviet stand of the Chinese leadership and its openly hostile pronouncements against the Soviet Union and try to derive certain benefit from it for the forces in the USA, which are still placing stake on the policy of "pressure" and cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the cold-war times have become a thing of the past. Brzezinski, the New York TIMES notes, like no other American official has a stake in setting China against the Soviet Union.

With this aim in view, as is seen from the U.S. press, Z. Brzezinski is planning to find in the course of his meetings in Peking what he describes as "parallel interests" on the basis of "increased concern" of Washington and Peking over the "Soviet threat", and using these common interests try to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union. U.S. news media note that the representative of the U.S. administration and his entourage do not conceal their plans of using Peking's collaborationism in various parts of the world.

U.S. business and political circles coming out for mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union ask the question whether pronouncements of this kind published in the U.S. press meet the real interests of the development of relations between the two states.

As is known, the policy of pressure and blackmail against the Soviet Union, about which the U.S. press writes, has never been and will never be a success.

Coordination of African Policies

LD201732Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] News agencies report that President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, during his visit to Peking, will try to get the Chinese leaders to increase military aid to a number of African countries and to step up their role on the African Continent. Vladimir Petrov of Radio Moscow makes this comment:

Zbigniew Brzezinski hadn't packed his suitcase yet when the Peking leaders began to implement his recommendations. Only in this way, writes our observer, can the demarches of the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, and the Chinese ambassador to Kinshasa be understood. When the Zairian ambassador to Peking was being received Huang Hua, contrary to the facts and logic, reiterated the absurd inventions about the alleged complicity of the Soviet Union in the events of Zaire and declared that China supported Zaire. About that same time the Chinese ambassador informed President Mobutu of the forthcoming visit of his chief to Zaire. This clear-cut coordination of the African policies of Washington and Peking is not accidental. Pursuing their selfish interests separately, the United States and China, however, are united in one thing: to do everything possible to try to compromise Soviet policy in Africa and to deprive the African peoples of their tried and trusted friend and ally. This, Washington believes, should hold back the steady growth of the African liberation struggle and should prevent the African countries from taking the progressive path.

As the American NEW YORKER wrote, it is precisely Zbigniew Brzezinski who is urging the Peking leadership to increase its military aid to Africa and to activize its role on the continent. Brzezinski is coming out for a more aggressive American policy in Africa.

The news agencies, noting the coordinative steps by Washington and Peking toward Africa, are treating this as sensational news. But what kind of sensation is it if one recalls the events of the birth of the People's Republic of Angola? Then Peking, just as Washington, lent support to the forces hostile to the Angolan people.

Chinese military instructors trained men of the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] splinter grouping in camps on Zairian territory while the American CIA secretly supplied them with arms. Today, it appears that Washington and Peking again intend to come out against the African people in united front.

Collusion in Asia

LD220838Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The visit of the United States Vice President Mondale to the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand has ended recently. It had the purpose, as the American press notes, of symbolizing the return of the United States of America to Asia after its resounding defeat in Vietnam.

The United States national security adviser, Brzezinski, has started his visit to China. It is said that one of the aims of his visit consists in coordinating and reaching agreement with the Chinese leaders on American expansionist plans in Asia.

The United States is coordinating its policy with China. In the recent past an American-Chinese deal against the Asian peoples seemed simply out of question, and not only due to China's vitriolic anti-American propaganda. After all, the countries which are included in the sphere of American expansionist plans have been, and still are, at the same time, the objects of the (?keenest) longing of Mao Tse-tung, as well as the current Chinese leaders. They include all of Indochina, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and finally, India and Burma.

One could well imagine that there could be some rivalry on this matter between China and the United States. But, actually, we see an entirely different situation. What then is the matter? In the first place, it is that the United States and China want to see the Asian countries, not as free and independent states, but as dependent and oppressed vassals. It is precisely the striving to oppress the peoples of the region (?and) unite Washington's imperialist strategy with that of the Maoist strategy of Peking. The oppression of other peoples under the false slogans of aid and cooperation is the basis of imperialist and Maoist ideology. As many people in Asia note, if China had now been in a position of military and economic strength that would be approximately similar to that of the United States, it would definitely have thrown its multimillion army southward in an attempt to occupy the (?region). But so far its military might is insufficient for realizing such a large-scale expansionist project. Peking is interested in having the United States hold back the peoples of Southeast and South Asia, and in the future, China hopes to take over America's role. Such is the Chinese scheme which, at the present stage, suits the Americans perfectly well. Both China and the United States are naturally hiding their (?plot) in every possible way, fearing the anger and indignation of the Asian peoples. But the Asians are attentively watching the intrigues of the United States and China, and are voicing sober opinions regarding the American-Chinese rapprochement.

For instance, the Indonesian central news service has written that Peking, which passes itself off as an energetic fighter against imperialism and colonialism, constantly approves the preservation of American military presence in Asia. There are all indications that China links its far-reaching plans with the preservation of American presence in Asia, since its military potential at present is insufficient to establish its control over this region of the world.

And here is what the Indian paper PATRIOT writes concerning the aims of the American-Chinese alliance: China's military capabilities permit it, [as heard] at present, to carry out its hopes for a new division of the world. Therefore, the Chinese leadership is in every way encouraging the attempts of the Western military circles to preserve their bases in Asia for the purpose of conducting a policy of suppression of the national liberation movements on the Asian Continent.

It must be noted that the Chinese slogan of "the four steps to modernization" fully coordinate with these aims, and they include the creation in China of a modern defense potential, so that by the end of the century China could be turned into a great and powerful state. And, we believe, it is not necessary to point out what this is (?needed) for. However, one should not assume that the Chinese leaders intend to wait till the end of the century, for they are already starting their saber-rattling. And the American stand in this respect is most characteristic. Recently China staged a big provocation in Japanese territorial waters, in the region of Senkaku Island. Formerly Washington would have threatened China practically with a nuclear attack for its territorial claims against America's ally in the U.S.-Japanese security treaty. But in this case it acted, and now acts, as though it were but a trifling matter which is of no significance to the United States. And the Japanese Government also, having come out against Washington's stand, has adopted a conciliatory line.

Or, here is another example: President Carter declared that there would be an adjustment in the terms for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. This amendment is actually the first step in abandoning his election promises. Out of the 42,000 American servicemen in South Korea, a mere handful, 800, will be pulled out by the end of the year. Now, how did Peking react to this?

During his recent visit to Pyongyang, the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua Kuo-feng, openly voiced his full support for the total withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. At the same time, American diplomats received assurances from the Chinese side that the Peking leaders were deeply satisfied with President Carter's change in plans concerning the withdrawal of troops from South Korea.

It is quite clear that the Chinese leaders, while continuing to publicly criticize the United States, are actually, in every way welcoming America's aggressive plans in Asia. At the same time, the United States is showing an amazing reserve with regard to Peking's expansionist policy.

It is difficult to disagree with those who consider that the American-Chinese collusion contains a most serious threat to the independence and territorial integrity of the Asian countries.

FURTHER MILITARY DELIVERIES TO S. KOREA INCREASE TENSION

LD192340Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a government program envisaging an increase in military deliveries to South Korea. In accordance with this program, our observer notes, it plans to deliver a large and varied quantity of military equipment worth $800 million to the puppet regime in Seoul. Official Washington is trying to make it appear that this increase in deliveries is a compensation for the withdrawal of its forces from South Korea.

In connection with this it would be appropriate to recall that in the recent past American propaganda was presenting the withdrawal of U.S. troops as a step directed at easing tension on the Korean Peninsula. Not a great deal of time has passed since then, but this interpretation has already been forgotten in the United States. In the new version of its former plans Washington is not even thinking of removing its soldiers from Korean soil. This was confirmed by none other than the United States Secretary of Defense Brown. Speaking to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he said that in 1978 plans call for the withdraw from South Korea of only one instead of the three battallions planned earlier. The remaining ground troops, the secretary stated, would be transferred to the United States at an unspecified future date.

At the same time, in Brown's words, the Pentagon intends to increase the number of its air force units on the Korean Peninsula.

The frankness of the head of the Defense Department proves that the so-called plan for the withdrawal of American troops is nothing other than a propaganda ruse to conceal the true plans of the American militarists, who, with the help of their bayonets, want to support the rotten Seoul regime.

Actions like these by the United States only lead to an increase in the tension in the Far East. Even the American press, and particularly the New York TIMES, are forced to admit that an escalation of armed forces in South Korea could be the start of another senseless, costly and dangerous round in the arms race.

U.S. REPORTEDLY PLANNING MILITARY BASES IN SINAI

LD200322Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The French LE FIGARO reported that the United States is drawing up a plan to establish U.S. military bases in the Sinai under the guise of the so-called efforts to break the Middle East deadlock. The paper says that the plan is increasingly drawing the attention of military and political quarters despite the fact that the United States has officially dismissed this report as untrue.

LE FIGARO says that the U.S. plan calls for the establishment of a corridor extending along the entire Israeli border from the Mediterranean to the straits of Sharm Ash-Shaykh via Eilat, in the Red Sea. In this area there will be Israeli settlements and two big air bases, in addition to a naval and air base on the Tiran Straits.

It appears that this plan represents broad ambitions since this will occupy a large section of Egyptian territory. LE FIGARO says that if the United States succeeds in establishing a foothold in this strategic area, it will be able to intervene in any conflict in the Middle East and the gulf area without having to ask for permission from its European allies for transit facilities.

From this it is not difficult for us to understand what the paper means here, since in the 1973 war some Arab states refused to allow the United States to send weapons and military supplies through their territory to the Israeli Army which had been fighting the Arabs. It is also not difficult for us to understand the aim behind the establishment of bases in Sinai if we consider the constant threats uttered by Washington against the Arab oil producing states as well as the attempts to interfere in the events in the Horn of Africa.

U.S. ARMS TRADE EXHIBITS STEADY GROWTH

LD211052Y Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 21 May 78 LD

["Deadly Exports"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Bobikov reports: The United States remains the world's biggest arms merchant. As Lucy Benson, U.S. undersecretary of state for security assistance said speaking at the House Committee of international relations, the total volume of U.S. arms exports this year is almost two billion dollars up on the figure of last year, and is to reach 13.2 billion dollars. Lucy Benson, who heads the government council for control of arms exports, stressed that U.S. military equipment and ammunitions are supplied to the countries of the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Western Europe. Their biggest buyers are Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, South Korea and a number of other states following into the footstep of U.S. policy.

Contrary to its publicity, propaganda statements on determination to cut arms exports, Washington has committed itself in the course of a year to supply death carrying products to a number of countries, with which the USA earlier had no agreement in this field. Thus, in particular, large quantities of weapons are supplied to Sudan.

The arsenal of exported weapons is rather large, and includes everything beginning from fire arms, artillery and ammunitions and ending with sophisticated means of warfare--fighter bombers, missile systems, tanks and electronic equipment.

The agreements on arms supplies enable the U.S. military-industrial complex to expand manufacturing industry for arms supplies abroad signed by the preceding administrations are worth a total of more than 30 billion dollars. The present administration, as the newspaper Washington POST notes, continues widening arms sales.

Weapons to Israel, Arabs

LD210800Y Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 21, TASS--The United States continues building up arms supplies abroad. As the House Foreign Affairs Committee said, last year's record of 11.2 billion dollars, is to be exceeded this year by at least two billion dollars. The committee also notes that this does not take into account the package deal for the sale of U.S. planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt worth 4.8 billion dollars, which has recently been approved by the Congress.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES U.S. FRIENDSHIP GROUP OFFICIAL

LD181557Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 16 May, B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Prof F. Neal, U.S. public figure and vice president of the American committee for accord between east and west.

During the talk an exchange of opinions took place on international problems and other questions of mutual interest.

FEDERAL PURCHASING COUNCIL FORMED TO FIGHT INFLATION

LD201810Y Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 20 TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: President of the United States Carter announced formation of the Federal Purchasing Council in the framework of the governmental program of combatting inflation. The council's task is to control the value of federal contracts. If prices of goods and services are too high, the government must decide if it can do without them, the President pointed out in his statement, setting out the tasks of the council.

The White House initiative is a forced measure taken in answer to accusations that the widely publicized program of combatting inflation is ineffective and that in reality it is nothing more than a camouflage for the authorities' inability to curb the spiralling of inflation. According to official data, the rates of inflation soared in the first four months of this year, reaching nine percent per year.

The press report writes that control over government purchases is a good idea in view of the fact that 81 billion dollars a year is now spent for this purpose. Seeking to get the biggest slice of the "federal pie," monopolies quite often give on purpose inflated figures of the value of their products. The Pentagon contractors are particularly zealous in this. They were caught many times at minipulating prices.

Nevertheless it is believed here that the council will be merely another bureaucratic organization. Going by pronouncements of presidential advisers, the government has no intention of encroaching on huge profits of military concerns which promote most of all the growth of inflation. Instead of this, the council chooses as its object the purchases of food and construction of federal projects whose role is insignificant.

In this connection economist J. McKeeny said that the government is not attempting to get at the root of the problem of inflation.

TASS NOTES LAUNCH, LIMITATIONS OF U.S. VENUS PROBES

LD211358Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 21, TASS--American automatic station Pioneer-Venus-A has been launched from Cape Canaveral in the direction of Venus. In early December, it is to go into the orbit of Venus. The space station will be used for the study of that planet's atmosphere and climatic conditions. It is also planned to carry out radar measurements and mapping of the surface of Venus. But as the New York TIMES writes, the resolving power of the radar is such that the map of Venus will be only an approximate one, and seen in it will be only very big objects.

The Pioneer-Venus-A is the first of the two American automatic stations which are to be launched towards Venus this year. The second one--Pioneer-Venus-B--is to be launched in August. Its aim is to bring to the planet four descent vehicles for the study of the atmosphere during the descent on the planet's surface. The New York TIMES notes that there will be no soft landing and transmission of photographs from the Venusian surface, as was done by the Soviet Venera-9 and Venera-10 stations, as the equipment of Pioneer-Venus-B will not stand the landing, after which the transmission of all information will stop.

PLANT REPORTS ANOTHER 'LOSS' OF URANIUM

ID180918Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 18 May 78 ID

[Text] Washington, May 18, TASS--Once again, a large consignment of uranium, enough for making an atomic bomb, was lost in the United States. According to an official report, 11 kilograms 395 grams of uranium were missed at the plant for the production of nuclear fuel for American atomic submarines in Apollo, Pennsylvania.

A total of over 198 kilograms of highly-enriched uranium was "lost" there, enough for the manufacture of several dozen atomic bombs. According to the CIA, this nuclear fuel was secretly shipped to Israel. The federal authorities do not plan to hold an inquiry on the plea that...the plant is closing down before long. [as received]

HEAD OF OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM GIVEN FRIENDSHIP AWARD

ID202028Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 20 May 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Armand Hammer, head of the firm Occidental Petroleum (USA), was awarded the Friendship of the Peoples' Order for his active participation in the establishment of friendly relations and economic cooperation between the USA and the USSR and on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

The decree was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CARTER HIT FOR COMMENT ON U.S., SOVIET RACIAL ATTITUDES

ID221141 [Editorial report ID] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 1978 publishes on page 4 a 1,700-word B. Strelnikov article entitled "Routine Racism". It deals with the position of Negroes and other minorities in the United States, claiming that they are victims of racism and suffer from a lack of civil and human rights. The author writes that last year he visited Plains, Georgia, where "President Carter was born and grew up. Among other sights I was shown the local church in which, according to the townspeople's stories, the future President liked to deliver Sunday sermons." And he continues: "Sunday 'sermons' are now fashionable not only in tiny Plains but also in Washington and other U.S. cities, and an official ring is imparted to them. Such a 'sermon' was recently given in Spokane (Washington state). The President declared from the official platform the 'deep-rooted racial prejudice against blacks exists' in the Soviet Union, whereas in the United States, he said, 'whites and blacks have learned to live side by side' and even to 'respect each other.' But the facts appear differntly, and they are stubborn things. The whole world knows of the Soviet people's internationalism. It is also known that racists in Plains did not let a Negro clergyman into the church and almost beat him up. And in the same Plains, near the same church, the most militant U.S. racists--Ku Kluxers--held a sabbath last July. That is how they have 'learned to live side by side'!"

SYRIAN MAGAZINE'S REPORT ON PRC'S ACTIONS IN MIDEAST CITED

LD182020Y Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["The Words and Deeds of the Maoists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, May 18, TASS--China's present political course in the Middle East definitely pursues the aims of undermining Arab unity, disuniting and eliminating Arab progressive national patriotic forces, and first of all, the Palestinian resistance movement, writes the magazine SAWT FILASTIN published in the capital of Syria.

Peking, the article points out, approvingly regarded A. as-Sadat's visit to Israel. The Peking press in every way extols the Egyptian president's malicious attacks against the USSR-the country which has always been a true friend of Arab peoples during all the crisis situations that arose in the Middle East. Such actions by Peking undermine the Arab world's trust in China, the magazine emphasizes.

Blinded by anti-Sovietism, the Chinese leaders resort to a direct collusion with forces which are hostile to the national-liberation anti-imperialist movement in the Arab world, SAWT FILASTIN, goes on. Peking has long been talking of a certain confrontation of the two superpowers' in the Middle East but it does not say a single kind word about the aspirations of the national-liberation movement and the Arabs. As far as material help is concerned, China gives support only to one of Palestinian groupings, one which is far from being of progressive trend.

HUANG HUA'S REMARKS ON USSR IN ZAIRE OUTRAGEOUS SLANDER

OW210644Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has made an outrageous statement that slanders the Soviet Union and Cuba by alleging that they appear to be involved with the latest rebel actions in Zaire's Shaba Province. Foreign policy observer Glebov comments:

In recent years, it has become routine for Chinese leaders to support and defend the interests of imperialists, neocolonialists and reactionary forces on the international stage. Huang Hua's slanderous statement has once again proved that Peking is in accord with the imperialists. A people's uprising has again erupted in Zaire's Shaba Province. Is this an accident? No. In Shaba Province, colonialists and imperialist multi-national monopoly organizations have enjoyed a dominant economic position for many years. It should be noted that the U.S. imperialists play a leading role in these monopoly organizations. They are making large profits by ruthlessly exploiting the people of Shaba Province and plundering the province's rich natural resources. It is apparent that Zaire's true patriots do not want to tolerate such an abnormal situation and are determined to completely eliminate all types of neocolonialism and foreign exploitation. But the imperialists do not wish to lose their tremendous profits. This is easily understandable. Imperialist forces want to take advantage of the Shaba Province uprising in order to claim that Zaire is the victim of foreign aggression and that the Soviet Union is involved in this aggression.

In this connection, a statement by TASS points out that only those people who attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the African countries and do not oppose the gendarmes on the African Continent consider the the internal strife in Zaire to be a foreign aggression. The statement declares that TASS is authorized to firmly refute fabrications about Soviet involvement in the Zaire incident.

The Soviet Union has persistently adhered to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries in handling its own international relations. It is likely that the people of African countries very clearly understand what is behind the anti-Soviet imperialist fabrications and their accomplices in Peking. The imperialists are attempting to continue amassing profits and Peking leaders (?are acting as their accomplices) because they began their close contacts with the imperialists 20 years ago [as heard] on the basis of ferocious hatred for socialism and the Soviet Union. Despite Peking leaders' contention that they are friends of the African people, such claims have long become ineffective in deceiving anyone. The people of Africa, like people in all other continents, judge their friends not by words but by deeds.

In the aftermath of the People's Republic of Angola's independence, imperialists attempted to use the troops of the racist South African regime and mercenaries to obliterate this country and revive colonialist rule in Angola. At the time, all progressive forces in Africa and all progressive people supported Angola and helped it to defend the independence it gained through very arduous struggle. Peking leaders have assisted the enemies of Angola and the enemies of the people of all countries of the world, including the Chinese people--imperialists, racists and reactionary forces. This fact has enabled those people who were deceived by Peking's propaganda about its support of the people of various countries in their anti-imperialist struggle to know the truth.

Peking leaders side with imperialism in the struggle against national liberation movements. They often suppress these movements themselves. For example, Peking leaders joined U.S. imperialism in vilely opposing the uprising of the Bangladesh people. Last spring, Peking also participated in the despicable action aimed at suppressing the uprising of the people of Shaba Province.

At present, the Peking ruling clique is intensifying its slanderous, anti-Soviet campaign each day. It is also attempting to defend the actions of imperialists and cover up their various schemes to oppose the people of Shaba Province, all the people of Zaire and all freedom-loving people on the African Continent. It would not be surprising if Peking soon declares that it has decided to actively support those counterrevolutionary imperialist forces which hate the Zairian people and is prepared to use all necessary means to suppress those rebels who want to deprive them of opportunities to amass profits.

RADIO REVIEWS PEKING'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN ASIA

OW200814Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0630 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Border issues have become a major obstacle to the normalization of relations between China and India.

In the late 1950's, Peking truculently demanded 130,000 square kilometers of Indian territory, and from 1959 to 1961 seized nearly 40,000 square kilometers from India by force. China still occupies this land. The Indian Government has repeatedly declared that the normalization of relations with China is impossible until China returns the territory it seized. However, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung said recently that China hopes that the discussion of the Chinese-Indian border issues will be put aside temporarily. This statement clearly shows China's refusal to return the occupied territory.

We must point out that Peking has not relinquished its territorial demands on its neighbors. Li Hsien-nien, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, stated at the end of 1977 that China regarded its claim on 122,000 square meters of Indian territory as well-founded. Peking's stand has aroused strong opposition in India. (Dahte), a member of Parliament from the People's Party, told a parliamentary meeting that India was deluded by China's calls for friendship during the early 1950's, and warned that India must not be deceived again by the Chinese leaders' illusive words.

India is not the only country that China has made territorial claims on. As early as 1956, China attempted to seize 170,000 square meters of territory from Burma. Today, Peking's leders are providing military and other supplies to Burmese insurgents for armed struggle against the Burmese Government.

Not long ago, when more than 200 Chinese fishing boats intruded into the waters near the Senkaku Islands claimed by Japan, Peking again claimed those islands. The incident is significant because Peking asked Japan not to discuss the sovereignty of the Senkakus while the two countries were trying to conclude a peace and friendship treaty.

Peking has also made territorial claims on other Southeast Asian countries, as demonstrated by its claims on over 200 islands in the South China Sea. China regards the Tsengmu Shoals as its southernmost territory, although those islands are 1,500 kilometers from its coast while only 30 kilometers from Malaysia's Sarawak. Everyone knows that those islands belong to Malaysia.

To justify its territorial claims on other countries, Peking has always claimed that its boundary problems with its neighbors have never been really settled and has concocted the theory of the so-called "disputed areas." Concerning the unsettled boundary problems, China says this or that territory used to belong to China but was seized by other countries. Regarding so-called "disputed areas," China simply includes parts of its neighbors' territory on its maps. [words indistinct]

Peking's territorial claims on its neighbors are a prelude to armed intervention. The seizure of India's territory and the seizure of the Hsisha Islands claimed by Vietnam in the South China Sea in 1974 are examples of this.

The current Peking leaders pledge to follow Mao Tse-tung's foreign policy, the essence of which was expressed by Mao Tse-tung in a speech at a meeting of the CCP Central Committee Politburo in 1965. He said: We must seize Southeast Asia, which includes Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. These Southeast Asian areas are bountiful in minerals which will be of immense use to us in the future in developing our industry.

Mao Tse-tung also explicitly expressed his expansionist ambitions. In the early 1970's, he said that it might take 8 to 15 years for China to extend h - spheres of influence to the key strategic areas of the Malacca and Singapore straits and to India's eastern border.

PRC MILITARISM GAINS WESTERN SUPPORT, THREATENS WORLD

LD181531Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 3 LD

[Yu. Vladimirov NOVOSTI commentary: "Dangerous Myths About China"]

[Text] It has become very obvious in recent months that the overwhelming majority of the bourgeois mass media in the United States and other Western countries are covering Chinese reality in a biased manner and describing it in a promising manner. It appears that those newspapers and observers who for more than a quarter of a century have spared no efforts to vilify the "horrors of the despotic regime" in China, where "hundreds of millions of people are deprived of elementary rights and freedoms," have "suddenly" and fundamentally changed their views. Views have changed and life in China has also changed...for the worse. The new Chinese leaders demagogically promise the people various benefits and even "reinforce" their promises with symbolic pay raises, the rehabilitation of certain innocent victims and the democratization of public life proclaimed in the PRC Constitution adopted at the last National People's Congress session. Nevertheless, the regime which has emerged in the last 15 years remains a military-bureaucratic dictatorship with all the ensuing consequences. On arriving in the country, Western visitors, with few exceptions, studiously ignore much of what in their own countries would be assessed as completely intolerable distortions and flagrant violations of elementary human rights. That is the peculiar price the West pays for the antisocialist foreign and domestic policy of the new Chinese leaders succeeding Mao. The Chinese leadership is continuing to strenuously incite anti-Sovietism both within its own country and abroad. Apart from that, there is also the fact that Peking's current course is characterized by a pathological hostility toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and harbors something more--a danger to mankind.

Declaring world war to be "inevitable," Peking virtually wants to provoke a thermonuclear war between the "superpowers" and to warm its hands in the blaze. It is therefore no coincidence that China's spokesmen have been reluctant to participate in talks on banning nuclear weapon tests in the three environments or on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and their non-deployment on the sea floor and in space. It is also logical that at UN General Assembly sessions they react in a strongly negative way to initiatives on a world conference on disarmament questions, the nonuse of force in international relations, a permanent ban on using nuclear weapons and a ban on creating new kinds of weapons of mass human destruction. Rightwing circles in the West in opposition to governments conducting a realistic course in international relations are extremely satisfied that Chinese diplomacy at international forums is operating in a direction and using methods to which even reactionary Western politicians do not resort. For instance, with regard to Europe the positions occupied by the Chinese leaders conform with those occupied by imperialist "hawks." General A. Haig, commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, evidently taking this into account, stated: "It is by no means bereft of logic to say that China is the 16th member of the North Atlantic alliance." To achieve its strategic goals, present-day China is willing to pay any price to bring about "modernization," that is, to create a firm economic, scientific and technical base in order to equip its army, the biggest in the world, with modern weapons and combat equipment. For this purpose, Peking is letting it be known that it is interested in importing advanced technology from the United States, West European states and Japan. Rational people in the United States, West European countries and Japan are justified in pointing out that the spearhead of Chinese militarism is not only directed against the USSR but threatens all peoples and states without exception. Using the argument about the mythical "Soviet danger", the Chinese leaders mean to blunt the vigilance of the world public and convince it of its "peace-loving" aspirations. At the same time they are attempting to conceal their true intentions and, in the worlds of the Chinese proverb, to take the first step on "thousand league march" toward establishing world domination.

BREZHNEV TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR AT END OF MAY

LD192052Y Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--A Soviet party and government delegation led by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, will pay an official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic towards the end of May at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Government.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN MILITARY TIES SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING

LD202304Y Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 20, TASS--The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, stayed in the Hungarian People's Republic on an official friendly visit in the period of May 15 to 20 at the invitation of Colonel General Lajos Czinege, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (HSWP), Hungarian minister of defence.

Dmitriy Ustinov and the delegation members were received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee as well as by Pal Losonczi, president of Hungary's Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers. Dmitriy Ustinov conveyed to them greetings and best wishes from the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The meetings and conversations passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. There was an exchange of views on implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the 11th Congress of the HSWP, on questions of further development of fraternal contacts and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary, between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Hungarian People's Army, as well as on some topical international problems.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and other members of the delegation were decorated with government awards for their great services in the development of combat comradeship-in-arms between the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army as well as between the Hungarian and Soviet people. The awards were presented by Pal Losonczi.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and members of the Soviet military delegation had meetings and talks with Colonel General Lajos Czinege, member of the HSWP Central Committee, Hungarian minister of defence, and other military leaders of the Hungarian People's Army.

The ministers discussed a wide range of matters of mutual interest, expressed deep satisfaction with the successful development of Soviet-Hungarian military cooperation. The two sides again reaffirmed the striving for a further expansion and strengthening of fraternal contacts between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Army and the armies of the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty. The importance of mutual meetings and usefulness of exchange of experience between representatives of the armies of the socialist community were emphasized.

The meetings and conversations were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and again reaffirmed complete unity and mutual understanding on all the matter discussed.

During the visit the minister of defence of the USSR and members of the Soviet military delegation visited a military school, some military forces and units of the Hungarian People's Army, and familiarized themselves with the training process, life and combat training and personnel. The delegation also visited an industrial enterprise, met and conversed with workers, peasants, representatives of intelligentsia. Working people of the Hungarian People's Republic and servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army welcomed the Soviet guests with a feeling of fraternal friendship and ardent sympathies. Everywhere the military delegation were accorded a hearty welcome and hospitality.

The visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, became a new important contribution to the cause of further strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet and the Hungarian People's Republic.

During the visit to the Hungarian People's Republic the Soviet military delegation visited the southern body of troops.

OUTGOING HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR CALLS ON ROMANOV

LD181005Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Farewell Visit"]

[Text] In connection with his departure for home Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the Soviet Union, yesterday paid a farewell call on G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom.

In the afternoon Jozsef Marjai left for Moscow. Before leaving he laid flowers on the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square.

ROMANOV HAS TALKS WITH BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD181007Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LENTASS--G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom, yesterday received Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, at the Smolnyy.

During the conversation the ambassador reported that the working people of the republic are implementing the decisions of the National Party Conference. He particularly stressed that in Bulgaria the people are studying with great attention and introducing the favorable experience of the Soviet Union and CPSU, including the Leningrad party organization, in the integrated solution of major national economic problems, the creative cooperation of enterprises and organizations taking part in the construction of the Sayano-Shushenskoye GES and of collectives of transport workers, and the training of worker cadres.

G.V. Romanov spoke of the struggle of the people of Leningrad to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks stemming from the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Vangel Trynkov Bulgarian Consul General in Leningrad was present at the conversation.

DEMICHEV DISCUSSES CULTURAL LINKS WITH BCP'S STANISHEV

LD181559Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Holiday of Art and Friendship"]

[Text] On 16 May P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received a Bulgarian delegation headed by D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which is in our country in connection with the Bulgarian Days of Culture.

Questions of further deepening cultural cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria were discussed in the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

GRISHIN LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW FESTIVAL IN SOFIA

LD191044Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet capital led by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, has left for the Bulgarian People's Republic to take part in Moscow Days in Sofia, which start today. Emissaries of the Moscow Komsomol and figures of art have already arrived in Sofia.

The inhabitants of the fraternal capital gave a warm welcome to a large group of representatives of Moscow labor collectives which maintain friendly links with Moscow [as heard] enterprises.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1930 GMT on 19 May adds the following:

["Present at the meeting were Comrades Zhivkov, Todorov and other party and state leaders of the republic. To tumultuous applause from those presnet, Comrade Grishin presented the working people of Sofia with a poiture of the Moscow Kremlin."]

SOVIET-GDR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION TALKS END IN MOSCOW

LD170719Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] The 22d session of the Standing Subcommission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR concluded its work in Moscow 12 May. Development prospects for cooperation and proposals on the program of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR were discussed. It was pointed out that both countries have scored significant successes in joint work in the sphere, for example, of the electrical engineering industry, in developing a system for the automatic electronic editing of videophonograms [montazh videofonogramm] and in creating the "Khiminform" automated information system.

The Soviet delegation was headed by M.P. Kovalev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the GDR delegation by H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology.

WEST'S INTENT ON DISARMAMENT TO BE TESTED BY NATO, UN

LD171035Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 12 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Dialog Essential to Detente"]

[Excerpt] People in the West have once again begun talking of the Soviet peace offensive. But they sometimes talk from positions of a detached onlooker, or else from positions of nihilism and of boycotting constructive ideas. The Soviet initiatives presuppose, however, that East and West will conduct this peace offensive together and that everyone who recognizes the pernicious effect of the nuclear and conventional arms race and the need to close all its channels will ultimately subscribe to it not in words but in deeds. All disagreements must yield to the joint resolution of such an important and urgent task.

What could be done right now? Are there any real steps, acceptable to both sides, which they could take without special hesitation or risk? Such measures are contained in the platform of European military detente put forward by the Soviet Union. There is the limiting of the numbers of troops participating in maneuvers. There is the nonenlargement of existing military groupings. There is renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

"A nonaggression pact does not contradict NATO philosophy because this alliance was created not for attack but for defense," FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt declared in an interview for the Turkish newspaper TERCUMAN on the eve of the Soviet-West German summit meeting. If this is so, why do the states of the North Atlantic bloc not renounce first use of nuclear weapons together with the Warsaw Pact members? This would attest to both sides' abandonment of the desire for military superiority, of which Schmidt spoke in Bonn 5 May. But rejection of the USSR's proposal leads us to suspect that NATO does not wish to part with its first-strike plans or to surmount the barrier of mistrust dividing East and West.

There is also another obvious proposal, quite elementary in its fulfillment: not to increase armed forces and arms in central Europe during the Vienna talks. But the West will not agree even to such a very simple measure. How, then, are we to understand the professed desire to seek paths to rapprochement with one another?

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG took place on the eve of two events: The special UN General Assembly session on disarmament will open in New York at the end of May, and a NATO summit meeting will take place in Washington. These meetings will show how seriously the West treats the USSR's set of proposals for a complete end to the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the arms and armed forces of states which possess great military potential.

SINISTER U.S. PLANS FOR EUROPE THREATEN DETENTE

LD191100Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 19, TASS--As reported today by the newspaper Washington POST, the American delegation at the session of the NATO Council, which has just ended in Brussels, succeeded in foisting upon its West European allies a "long-term plan for strengthening" this bloc, which provides for a further expansion of the American military presence in Europe and for a sharp increase of the "defence" allocations of the allies.

Referring to official sources, the Washington POST points out that the plans approved in Brussels provide, specifically, for a sharp intensification of the rates and scope of U.S. troops and materiel shipments from over the ocean in case of a "crisis situation" in Europe, and also for stockpiling reserve armaments in the territories of the U.S. NATO allies, cooperation among them in "electronic warfare" against a potential enemy.

According to the plans, approved in Brussels by the NATO defence ministers, the newspaper notes, the United States will increase more than two-fold the number of reserve tanks, ammunition and other war materiel at the depots in the territories of the West European countries. Furthermore, in case of a "crisis" situation the United States intends to rush to Europe about 150,000 soldiers and 60 squadrons of warplanes.

These sinister plans of the U.S. militarists are in crying contradiction to the interests of easing international tension and may trigger off new rounds of the arms race.

ITALIAN ELECTION RESULTS REFLECT SYMPATHY VOTE FOR DC

LD1814O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Prozhogin dispatch: "Election Results Announced"]

[Text] Rome, 16 May--Partial administrative elections have been held in Italy. Approximately 4 million people participated in the voting. The official voting results were published today. The Italian Communist Party [PCI] increased its total number of votes by 0.7 percent compared with previous elections. The Christian Democratic Party [DC] improved its positions, collecting 5 percent more votes than in the last administrative elections. On the whole, the socialists maintained their positions. The rightwing parties suffered defeat.

Commenting on the results, observers point out that never before have elections in Italy been held in such a complex situation. Condemnation of terrorism and sympathy for its victims undoubtedly contributed to the influx of votes for Christian Democratic candidates. At the same time, as the newspaper L'UNITA points out, rightwing forces were not ashamed to speculate on the self-styled label of the terrorist organization calling itself the "Red Brigades" in order, to intimidate a certain section of voters and prevent further advances by Italian communists. It is significant, however, that they failed to achieve their ends.

According to A. Cossutta, member of the PCI leadership, the elections have reaffirmed the PCI's great strength. The votes received by communists and representatives of the Socialist Party, he said, will make it possible to form a large number of new local organs of power backed by the unity of the left parties and by cooperation among all democratic forces.

POSSIBILITY OF 'NEW' U.S. INTERFERENCE IN ITALY SEEN

LD1710S1Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Ardatovskiy article: "Difficult Time for Italy"]

[Text] The tension connected with the terrorist kidnaping and murder of prominent Italian politician and statesman Aldo Moro persists in Italy. Moro was an authoritative representative of the realistically minded section of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] leadership. He was a convinced advocate of detente in international relations and it is no accident that it was Moro who signed on Italy's behalf the final act adopted in Helsinki. The late DC leader also understood the irreversibility of the changes inside the country, the country's shift to the left and the impossibility--stemming from the new disposition of forces--of progressive and democratic development for Italy without participation in the leadership of the state, in one form or another, by the main working people's party: the Communist Party.

It is highly symptomatic that Moro was kidnaped 16 March--the day that the parliamentary majority, including the communists for the first time passed a vote of confidence in G. Andreotti's government. [paragraph continues]

The terrorists' action was an obvious attempt to destabilize the situation and to paralyze right at the start the positive potential which the new parliamentary formula embodies. The provocation by the fanatics who have blasphemously assumed the title "Red Brigades" was altogether along the lines which neofascist and other reactionary activity has developed in the last few years. And it is no accident that underground rightwing extremist groups have curtailed their actions in the last few weeks: Terrorists doing the same thing under a different label--kidnaping and killing people, bombing the offices of various party organizations, carrying out acts of sabotage against transport and plants--have been doing their job for them.

Official America is not stinting sorrowful words of condolence on the death of Aldo Moro. But is it possible to forget that the policy line which was linked with his name and whose essence consists in recognizing the Italian Communist Party's tremendous role in society was subjected to concerted attack from Washington: Everyone remembers the attempts at both political and economic pressure on Italy, blackmail and intimidation in the name of the anticommunist policy.

In the complex situation which now prevails in the country the press does not rule out the possibility of new U.S. interference in Italy's affairs. PANORAMA magazine writes: "At a specific moment, if the disorders increase, America will make itself felt with all its weight." Rightwing forces in Italy are now endeavoring to utilize the tragic events in order to exacerbate the crisis and to nullify and emasculate the successes achieved by the working people.

These plans have encountered resistance from the masses. The desire to strengthen the unity of democratic and antifascist forces is strengthening. Millions of Italians have participated in rallies and demonstrations in defense of the republic and in defense of the working people's gains won after many years of difficult struggle. Italy will certainly find the strength to uphold the republican and democratic institutions.

FRANCE HOLDS NATIONAL MEETING ON DISARMAMENT

LD212322Y Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Paris, May 21, TASS--A national meeting on disarmament ended here on May 20-21. Representatives of different political, trade-union and religious organisations unanimously adopted an appeal to the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly, stressing the need for ending the arms race, which creates a serious threat to world peace and for adopting concrete steps towards general and controlled disarmament.

Meeting participants condemned attempts by Western powers to step up the arms race under every kind of pretext. Speakers noted the importance of rallying all peace-loving forces with the aim of deepening the detente process and successfully advancing along the road of disarmament and peace.

PCF ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON FRENCH ROLE IN DISARMAMENT

LD181037Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 15 May, TASS--The French communists have put forward concrete proposals for curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of a new world war. A memorandum on disarmament circulated here by the French Communist Party [PCF] parliamentary group in the National Assembly stresses that "France has been on the sidelines of the searches for ways and means of disarmament for too long" and must make up for lost time in this field and put forward concrete proposals with the aim of reducing arms.

Among the primary measures the PCP recommends that the government sign international treaties and agreements (already ratified by the majority of states) on the limitation or prohibition of several types of arms.

According to the PCP, France must support all initiatives aimed at freezing or reducing armed forces and arms and also come out in favor of the creation of nuclear-free zones or zones free from foreign military bases. The PCP parliamentary group's memorandum notes the importance of implementing the measures envisaged by the Helsinki final act on strengthening mutual trust in the military field. The Communist Party emphatically demands the immediate cessation of French sales of weapons and military supplies to colonial, racist and fascist regimes.

CPSU CC SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SEW ON DANELIUS' DEATH

LD192152Y Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19 TASS--The CPSU CC announces with profound sorrow that on May 18, 1978, Gerhard Danelius died after a grave illness. He was in his 66th year. Gerhard Danelius, an outstanding figure in the German and international communist movement, was chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

Having devoted all his life to the struggle for the realization of the socialist ideas of the working class, Gerhard Danelius was invariably guided by the lofty principles of Marxism-Leninism and proved a courageous antifascist and consistent internationalist, says a telegram set by the CPSU CC to the Board of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin.

"For many years he headed your party, which has made its contribution to creating conditions for the peaceful development of West Berlin and vigorously comes out for detente and stronger security in Europe".

"Soviet communists knew Gerhard Danelius as a great friend of the CPSU, of the Soviet Union, who did a lot of developing relations between our parties, for the establishment of friendly relations between the population of West Berlin and the peoples of the Soviet Union", notes the telegram.

PCP PLENUM DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

LD171131Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov dispatch: "PCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Lisbon, 15 May--A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee Plenum has been held in Lisbon. It examined, as the communique published here reads, "the situation stemming from the policy of capitalist, landowner and imperialist restoration being pursued by the government of the Socialist Party and Social Democratic Center and from the destabilizing and putchist activity of fascist and quasi-fascist forces." The plenum also studied with great attention the "country's economic and financial situation, the government's measures in this field, the rising cost of living and the agreements with the IMF and their foreseeable results which are detrimental to the working classes and the broad masses of the population, particularly for the middle strata and for the Portuguese economy and national independence."

The PCP Central Committee came to the conclusion that a new correlation of social and political forces has arisen in the country. It pointed up the need to create a broad social front to find a way out of the crisis, for economic restoration and for the defense of the democratic regime. The PCP Central Committee examined and approved the political platform of "ten program points" which is being issued for discussion by all Portuguese democrats.

COMMON AIMS OF U.S.-ISRAELI-SAUDI 'TRIANGLE' EXPLORED

LD191556Y Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 19 TASS--According to reports from Tel Aviv, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin visited a big aircraft complex and expressed satisfaction with the course of work for the manufacture by Israel of modern warplanes on the basis of U.S.-made jet engines. During the inspection visit, the leading officials of the aircraft complex employing nearly 20 thousand workers said that they now hoped to gain consent from the USA for the sale to other countries of more than 70 Israeli "Kfir C-2" warplanes "in compensation" for Washington's decision to sell a consignment of "F-15" fighters to Saudi Arabia.

This addmission throws light on the underlying motives of Tel Aviv's manoeuvers around the recent decision of the United States on the package plan for the sale of nearly 200 U.S.-made fighter planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Israel waged a noisy compaign against the sale of "F-15" aircraft to Saudi Arabia, motivating its objections by "security reasons."

But the Israeli leaders were really out to gain for themselves the right to sell abroad freely arms with U.S.-made components.

Thus, the "differences" between Israeli and Saudi Arabia are nothing more than a smokescreen, as both Tel Aviv and Riyadh are doing the same thing in that region--defending the interests of U.S. capital closely intertwined with Saudi and Israeli capital. The only difference is that Israel is doing it by means of crude military force, while Saudi Arabia is assigned the role of acting from the inside and undermining the unity of the Arab countries.

The Washington-Tel Aviv-Riyadh triangle now taking shape is characterized by the common aims of these countries in the region. The USA further intends to pursue in the Middle East a line of supporting the regimes welcome to it, of supplying arms and ammunitions to the reactionary countries, by means of which they are trying to suppress the liberation movement of the peoples of the Middle East and Africa.

ISRAEL SAID TO ACT AS AGENT FOR U.S. ARMS SALES

LD192058Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 29 TASS--The Israeli Government intends to sell 50 Kfir fighter planes, Shafrir missiles and other types of modern weaponry to Taiwan in a 500-million-dollar deal. The press reports that the U.S. administration has approved of this largest military deal in Israel's history. Washington's approval was necessary because the Kfir planes are powered by American-Made General Electric jet engines and the United States has the right to ban sales of these planes to other countries. The intended deal between Israel and Taiwan, however, has been given the green light because it is in the military and political interests of Washington.

The U.S. military-industrial complex has been supplying various weaponry to Taiwan for many years. But now, because of certain considerations, the U.S. tries to refrain from supplying it directly with most modern planes and missiles. To gain its end, Washington is drawing in Israel which, aided by its overseas masters, has created a powerful military industry and is expanding the export of weaponry year by year.

It is not for the first time that Israel is selling modern weapons to countries which cannot be supplied due to various reasons by Washington itself. Such "inconvenient" U.S. clients were, in particular, the Pinochet regime in Chile and some other Latin American dictatorial regimes.

There is no doubt that this time also Tel Aviv is playing the part of Washington's commissioner.

IRAQI PAPER DENOUNCES U.S. 'THREATS' ON PERSIAN GULF

LD210750Y Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, May 20, TASS--The unceasing flow of U.S. officials' statements as to a possibility of the use of U.S. troops in the area of the oil deposits of the Persian Gulf under emergency circumstances once again confirms the aggressive intentions of U.S. imperialist circles with regard to Arab countries, writes the Iraqi newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B.

Those threats, the newspaper goes on, show that U.S. imperialism does not intend to discontinue its struggle against the Arabs, since the Arab's striving to manage their oil wealth independently contradicts the interests of Western oil monopolies and U.S. economic strategy.

The United States, which is threatening to use military force, should not forget the notorious experience of defeats in Korea, Vietnam and other parts of the globe, TARIQ ASH-SHA'B points out.

The newspaper emphasizes that Israel is U.S. imperialism's advanced post in the Middle East. This is what the Arab regimes inclined to capitulatory policy should remember.

It is necessary for Arab peoples to combine their efforts to use their potential not only for defence from Zionist-imperialist aggression but also for delivering a blow at the main positions of imperialism, TARIQ ASH-SHA'B concludes.

EGYPTIAN REFERENDUM HELD TO LIMIT PEOPLE'S FREEDOM

LD220004Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 21, TASS--Today President as-Sadat is holding a so-called referendum aimed at clamping down further limitations on freedom of political activity and the democratic rights of the Egyptian people. It is regarded here as a new manoeuvre by the authorities in order to make short shrift of oppositionary forces, first of all, of the National-Progressive Party [NPP], which upholds the true interests of its people and an independent foreign-policy course for the country.

On the eve of the referendum the Egyptian authorities launched a campaign against the left forces. They confiscated an issue of the paper AL-AHALI, the press organ of the NPP, with the party's address to the Egyptians urging them to say a resolute "No" at the referendum. A few days ago, in violation of the principle of parliamentary immunity, a deputy of the left party in the People's Assembly was arrested in Alexandria as he headed a peaceful demonstration in that city. Arrests have been made of other members of the NPP, too.

Beirut, May 21, TASS--Today's referendum in Egypt is not only aimed at putting an end to the Egyptian people's democratic freedoms, meagre as they are, but also at barring the way to any popular action against the present regime's capitulatory moves, as it sacrifices the national rights of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples, writes the paper AN-NIDA'. At the same time the referendum, prepared by the authorities, points to an acute crisis of As-Sadat political course. Democratic principles are a serious obstacle to continuing the policy of capitualtion and "open doors" for the West, above all the USA.

ISRAELI WITHDRAWALS DO LITTLE TO CHANGE LEBANESE SITUATION

LD201818Y Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 20. TASS--Stage-by-stage "withdrawal" of Israeli troops from a part of south Lebanese territories and their concentration in the 6 kilometre wide zone along the Lebanese-Israeli border did little to change the situation in the south of Lebanon. Israel still controls strategic areas and commanding heights and can penetrate any time the districts it left recently. According to eyewitnesses, Israeli military patrols yesterday made searches and arrests in a number of villages in the south of Lebanon. Many south Lebanese villages occupied by Israeli forces are still cut off from the rest of the world. [Words indistinct] and look like reinforced military camps with barbed wire fences, machinegun emplacements and check points.

Peaceful people have no opportunities to leave for nearby areas to work, to tend their fields, to graze pasture cattle and gather harvests in the orchards. It is not accidental that the majority of the Lebanese refugees cannot return to their homes and have to live in refugee camps near the suburbs of Beirut and Sada.

The Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA' links continued provocations of the Israeli military in the south of Lebanon with the intensification of attacks of the conservative forces on the Palestine liberation movement in Lebanon. The newspaper stresses it is no accident that the conservative forces of Lebanon "make warnings" about a possible repeated occupation of the south of Lebanon by Israeli troops if the situation in the area "threatens" Israel's security. All this shows, the newspaper writes, that Israel and the conservative forces are implementing the single plan aimed at continued occupation of the south Lebanese districts, at frustrating implementation of Resolution 425 of the United Nations Security Council.

LEBANESE PATRIOTIC FORCES TOLD OF 'NEW CONSPIRACY'

LD200948Y Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 20, TASS--A mammoth meeting was held in the capital of Lebanon. It was sponsored by the country's national-patriotic forces with the participation of representatives of the Palestine resistance movement.

At present, we are witnessing a new conspiracy with the aim of diverting the attention of world public opinion from the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, said M. Ibrahim, executive secretary of the central Political Council of Lebanon's national-patriotic forces. Certain forces are making attempts to unleash a fresh military conflict in Lebanon in the interests of carrying out their subversive plans, designs of imperialism and reaction, he noted. Under the conditions when Israel repeats that it does not intend to withdraw from the soil of Lebanon, we say, M. Ibrahim stressed, that the Lebanese patriots are determined to carry on the struggle against the Israeli occupiers until they are ultimately driven out of the country's territory. It is our legitimate law and scared duty, he noted. We hold, M. Ibrahim said, that the Palestine resistance movement is on our side and is our ally in the struggle against the common enemy.

Addressing the meeting, PLO representative S. Khalaf reaffirmed that the Palestine resistance movement sides with the just struggle of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and will continue fighting against the Israeli aggression and the plans of imperialism until full restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

'DEVELOPMENT' OF WEST BANK TERMED EXPANSIONIST

LD191806Y Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19 TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

Announced in Tel Aviv have been plans of further "development" of the Western Bank of the River Jordan, captured in the Israeli aggression against Arab countries in June 1967. This time the point in question is the construction of six towns and a number of satellite-settlements around Jerusalem, in which it is planned to settle 56,000 Israeli families. The demand of ensuring Israel's "security" is advanced "to justify" this new expansionist step, initiated by the Defence Minister Weizman.

Military and political strategists in Tel Aviv believe that new, even bigger settlements should be added to 100 paramilitary settlements already established, contrary to all norms of international law on the occupied Arab lands (41 of them in the Western Bank). Simultaneously, Zionist propaganda is trying to present General Weizman, who demands construction of "only" six towns in Arab lands and settlement of tens of thousands of Israeli families on them, as nearly "moderate" as compared, for instance, with the former general, now Minister of Agricultural Sharon, who, heading the ministerial committee on settlements, directly advocates annexation of the occupied lands and settlement of millions of Israelis on these lands.

But such manoeuvres cannot soften the openly annexationist character of the new plan of the Israeli ruling circles, which in deed unanimously seek to attain the common aim--final consolidation on the occupied Arab lands. Thus, Sharon has recently noted with satisfaction that the Likud bloc government, as compared with the previous governments, largely accelerated the pace of construction and expansion of settlements on Arab lands. This year, he said, more than 600 million Israeli pounds have been allocated for the purpose. General Weizman in his turn called upon the government to actively establish its own settlements, without relying only on the efforts of separate groupings such as the religious extremist group Gush Emunim which considers the Western Bank of the River Jordan as "native Israeli territory". General Eytan, chief of the General Staff, has spoken in the same vein. He demanded preservation of Israel's control over the Western Bank and the Golan Heights in the interests of "security."

Israel's aggressive policy towards Arab neighbors, the growth of its expansionist appetites, became possible above all owing to the support from forces of imperialism, specifically from U.S. imperialist circles which, disapproving in word the construction of new Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab lands, in deed give the aggressor every assistance, supplying the aggressor with large quantities of the most up-to-date weapons.

Noteworthy is the fact that Tel Aviv largely intensified its activity in "development" of the occupied lands after Egypt's departure from the concerted all-Arab positions and the beginning of separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. The Israeli military became more aggressive. It captured the south of Lebanon and keeps these areas, contrary to the well-known resolution of the U.N. Security Council.

As to the security of the Israeli state, this security, just as durable and just peace in the Middle East, can be ensured only through Israel's renunciation of the policy of aggression and expansion, withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all captured Arab lands and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

TURKEY ELABORATING NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE CONCEPT

LD192010Y Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, May 19 TASS--Speaking at a session of the parliamentary group of the popular Republican Party, its leader, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, said the government was elaborating a new concept of national defence based on a realistic assessment of the positive changes in the world of recent years. The Turkish prime minister noted that the new concept will make changes in Turkey's foreign policy.

A few days ago Bulent Ecevit sent a letter to U.S. President Carter informing him of Turkey's refusal to participate in the long-term NATO defence programme in the next 10-15 years.

This decision was confirmed also by the minister of national defence, Hasan Isik, at yesterday's sitting of NATO's defence planning committee in Brussels. He stressed that Turkey intends to gradually do without American arms deliveries. Even if the U.S. embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey is lifted, Hasan Isik added, Turkey will no take part in NATO's long-term defence programme all the same.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports that in his letter to Carter Bulent Ecevit disagrees with the American President's suggestions regarding Turkey's role in NATO on the grounds that they fail to take into account the country's defence needs. The Turkish prime minister came out also against the general orientation of the NATO countries' joint declaration about the purposes of the bloc, that was initially to be signed at the end of May and which, he said, fails to take into account the positive changes in the world that had occurred in connection with the relaxation of international tension.

During a recent journey to a number of European countries, Bulent Ecevit explained to their governments Turkey's position regarding defence. In particular, he stated, the lifting of the American embargo cannot change the Turkish Government's decision to elaborate a new concept of national defence. This concept, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, will take into account the national interests of Turkey, not the requirements of NATO's military programmes, as was the case in the past.

Additional Report

LD201918Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, May 20, TASS--Great changes have taken place in the international relations in the recent years. They can be described as the process of detente that replaced the period of the cold war, Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said in an interview with the local television. But despite this Turkey continued adhering to the principles of cold war in ensuring national security, relying largely on NATO, he said. The present-day situation in the world, the prime minister stressed, insistently demands that Turkey should work out a new approach to questions of ensuring national security. Consolidation of friendship, implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations with neighbouring countries and creation of the atmosphere of mutual trust must become the most important principle of the new policy in the sphere of national defence. Touching upon Turkey's participation in NATO, Bulent Ecevit said, we must rely on our own forces, and not on NATO in ensuring national independence and national defence. We must give priority to our national interests, not to NATO aims.

KKE ENDS 10TH PARTY CONGRESS IN ATHENS

LD211204Y Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 21 TASS--The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Greece closed on Saturday. It was attended by more than a thousand delegates. Present at the congress were representatives of more than 40 fraternal communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements, including the CPSU delegation led by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Secretary of the CPSU CC K.U. Chernenko.

On the last day of the congress, the delegates unanimously approved a political resolution and a number of other documents outlining the basic directions in the activity of the party and its objectives in the struggle for democracy and socialism. The political resolution stresses that there have been further changes in the world arena in recent years in favour of the forces of socialism, democracy, independence and peace, to the detriment of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The greatest credit for it goes to the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The people of Greece, the resolution votes, is vitally interested in ensuring peace and strengthening detente, in implementing all the provisions of the final act of the all-European conference, in ending the arms race and achieving general disarmament. The Communist Party of Greece comes out for turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, for a just and peaceful settlement of the problem of Cyprus and the Aegean Sea, for the elimination of the seat of tension in the Middle East remaining as a result of the policy of the United States, the other NATO member-countries and their tool--Israel. The congress condemned the policy of the Chinese leadership, which chose anti-Sovietism as its main trend and embarked on the path of strengthening ties with imperialist circles, fascist and reactionary regimes. In its resolution on the ideological issues, the congress called for stepping up the struggle for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, against those who are trying to deny the international significance of the revolutionary theory of Leninism and the leading role of the working class, against all forms of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. The congress elected at its closing session a new composition of the Central Committee and other leading bodies of the party.

Mass Rally

LD212328Y Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 21, TASS--A mass rally devoted to the conclusion of the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party--the party's first legal congress in the last 30 years--was held this evening in the Athens Panionion stadium. On the rostrum of the festively adorned statium are delegates to the congress and its guests--delegations from fraternal communist and workers' parties and national--liberation movements, thousands of working people of Athens and Piraievs, representatives of the country's progressive public. Addressing the gathering, the General Secretary of the Greek Communist Party CC Karilaos Florakis summed up the results of the 10th congress and spoke of the further tasks of the party in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. On behalf of the guests the rally was addressed by the heads of the communist party delegations from the Soviet Union, Chile, Portugal and Angola. The head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Chernenko, congratulated the audience on the successful conclusion of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece and, on behalf of the General Secretary of the CPSU CC Leonid Brezhnev and all Soviet communists, wished the party and its leadership great successes in fulfilling the congress decisions.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN ZAIRE SITUATION

U.S., NATO Interests

LD201908Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 20 TASS--According to reports from Zaire, units of the French Foreign Legion that landed yesterday evening in Shaba Province seized the town of Kolwezi. They engaged in fighting with units of the National Liberation Front of the Congo near that center of the mining industry and large railway junction. The Kolwezi airport is controlled by Belgian paratroopers.

The operations are being conducted with the material and technical support of the United States. The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports that giant long-range transport planes "C-141" land one after another at the airport of the Zaire capital, Kinshasa, and at the Kamina air base. The planes bring fuel, munitions, military equipment, means of transportation. Planes of the British Air Force also take part in the operation.

Interfering in Zaire's internal affairs, Washington uses as a cover false allegations that there is "Soviet-Cuban threat" to that African country. The groundlessness of such allegations is obvious. Even a spokesman of the Department of State was compelled to admit officially that he has no data about involvement of Cubans in the fighting in Zaire. The ASSOCIATED PRESS emphasizes that the events in the Shaba Province are being used by the United States and by the West as a whole to show the readiness to give swift and effective support to its allies in Africa. "Friendly" Zaire, the agency stresses, will be faced with an economic and political crisis if it loses the province which accounts for the biggest part of the country's output of cobalt and copper.

Paris, May 20 TASS--Speaking over the national television, President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that the decision to send the Foreign Legion to Zaire was prompted by the "need to ensure security of Europeans in Shaba".

This statement was received by the French press with distrust. The military operation of Western powers in Zaire is prompted in reality by their striving to protect their huge capital investments in that country, writes the Parisian LE MONDE. According to the newspaper, Belgium's investments in Zaire make up 800 million dollars, France's 20 million, Britain's 60 million and the FRG's 80 million. LE MONDE also links this military interference with the striving of NATO countries to preserve a major missile range that was created in Zaire by the West German firm "OTRAG". The newspaper points out that the Western circles attach great importance to that missile range. The newspaper LE MATIN writes in connection with the French intervention that it is closely linked with the interest of Paris in Zaire's mineral wealth and is aimed at increasing France's influence in Zaire. France acts again as an instrument of imperialist policy in Africa, L'HUMANITE writes.

Carter Remarks; Belgian-French Friction

LD211934Y Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 21 May 78 LD

["Policy of Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Washington, May 21, TASS--U.S. President James Carter admitted that the United States is giving material support to the Western powers' intervention in Zaire. In an interview to the editors of provincial papers the President stated that the U.S. in this way is trying to resolve the problem of Zaire. He expressed confidence that everything will end well.

The President went on to maintain that the role of the United States is very "limited," ensuring, as he said, only logistic support. He said that American transport planes are landing with cargoes intended for Zaire 200 miles away from the battlefield. Carter stressed that the U.S. is operating in Africa in close contact and "harmony" with West European countries. The President said the U.S. is trying to expand its own role in the daily affairs of Africa in a new way.

Brussels, May 21, TASS--During the joint intervention in Zaire friction appeared between Belgium and France. Belgium believes that France, by taking advantage of the situation, seeks to displace Belgian interests in Zaire. Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet frankly stated in a television speech that the broad participation of French troops in the operations in Shaba pursues political goals different from those of Belgium.

Belgian-French frictions came up for discussion even at the conference of foreign ministers of Common Market countries which opened in Nyborg in Denmark. The Belgian foreign minister is ostensibly absent from the conference, which, in the view of commentators, underlines still more the diplomatic and political differences between Brussels and Paris.

'Crude Interference' Charged

LD200658Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0305 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] According to an official announcement from Zaire, units of the French and Belgian paratroops numbering several thousand men have arrived in Zaire and have gone into military action. It is asserted that this drop has been made for the evacuation of civilians, to save Europeans in the Province of Shaba, and that it has been undertaken at the urgent request of Mobutu. In fact this armed action is crude interference in the internal conflict taking place now in Zaire.

French Casualties

LD191400Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 19, TASS--A representative of the National Liberation Front of the Congo disclosed at a press conference in Brussels today that in the course of the fighting, the front's units destroyed or captured prisoner 800 French paratroopers. He said that all of them were landed from planes in the Kolwezi area on Thursday. The first group of French paratroopers, 300 men, have also been put out of action, said the representative of the front. They were moved to Zaire from a number of French bases in Africa.

At the press conference it was announced that the areas controlled by the front are being massively bombed by Zaire's aviation. Involved in these operations are French "Mirage" planes, piloted by French and Egyptian men.

World Indignation

LD211836Y Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 21, TASS--The armed intervention by NATO countries in the Shaba Province of Zaire is rousing public indignation around the world.

Maputo. The Mozambique paper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA describes the attempt to justify the invasion into Shaba Province by the need to "rescue" foreign citizens and property as a false pretext. The Western powers resort to aggression every time their selfish political and economic interests are at stake, writes the paper.

Tripoli. New massive onslaught against national-liberation movements in Africa, such is the purpose of the joint action by France, Britain, the USA, Belgium and the FRG in Zaire, stated Radio Tripoli.

New York. Watching with anxiety the developments on the African Continent, Americans are ever better realizing that U.S. policy in Africa is that of aggression, declared the executive secretary of the antiimperialist committee for solidarity with national-liberation movements in Africa, E. Monteiro. The present neocolonialist step by the United States is close interaction with other NATO countries causes the legitimate anxiety for the fate of peace and the liberation movements on the African Continent. The NATO interventionists have plunged into an extremely dangerous adventure, which may evolve into a broad military conflict. This policy of the U.S. and other NATO countries, which rouses the legitimate indignation of Americans and the peoples of the whole world, must be ended immediately, E. Monteiro said.

Paris. The French association for friendship and solidarity with African peoples strongly denounced French interference in the internal affairs of African countries. The intervention in Zaire, stresses a statement published by the association, runs counter to international agreements signed by France. The French peace movement regards the military intervention in Zaire as "extremely grave," an action that may have far-reaching consequences.

Beirut. The military intervention in Zaire brings to mind the colonial methods of annexing states, enslaving their peoples and looting their natural riches, writes the Lebanese paper ASH-SHA'B, pointing out that in this case Paris and Brussels are playing the role of a shock brigade of international imperialism.

Algiers. Maintaining a bridgehead in Zaire for struggle against independent Africa is viewed by Western strategists as an extremely important task, writes the paper EL MOUDJAHID. This is why they resorted to a new onslaught on the African Continent, having turned Zaire into a dangerous hotbed of tension.

Principle of Territorial Integrity

LD191744Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] The Western press keeps alerting the public against the alleged Soviet Union involvement into the domestic conflict in Zaire. A statement on Zaire developments issued by the Soviet news agency TASS says the impression is that those who come out with inventions about the Soviet Union are themselves preparing for military interference in Zaire. More from our commentator Georgiy Tanov:

The latest developments confirm that this is really so. The Pentagon has brought to combat readiness the military cargo planes and the 82nd Airborne Division. A White House spokesman declares at the same time that African conflicts must be solved by Africans themselves. The FRANCE-PRESSE news agency reports that the paratroopers regiment of the French Foreign Legion is being airlifted from Corsica to Africa. According to the agency the Belgian military transport planes have also flown from Belgium to Zaire. A group of Israeli military experts has arrived in Zaire. Peking's involvement in Zaire affairs is increasing.

Meanwhile in Zaire itself hundreds of mercenaries, European, American and South African, are fighting on the side of the government troops against the insurgents. The mercenaries kept staying in the country following the suppression of last year's uprising in Shaba. There are also Cubans in Zaire, but they are not citizens of socialist Cuba but counterrevolutionary emigres reared in the United States. They come from these emigrees who were airlifted to Zaire back in 1964 to rescue the corrupt puppet regime of Moise Tshomb.

NATO countries are undertaking their military and political maneuvering under the pretext of defense and evacuation of Europeans and Americans living in Zaire. Similar tactics were employed as early as 1964 when Belgian paratroopers landed in Zaire from American planes. Aware of the weakness of this version of rescue operations the Western powers, the United States above all, are adding to it the need to preserve Zaire's territorial integrity. The insurgents however do not seek to separate Shaba from Zaire. Besides, it is hard to believe in the United States' State Department's concern about Zaire's territorial integrity, for the United States sought to partition Zaire 14 years ago and tear the Shaba Province away from it.

In general the Western powers apply the territorial integrity principle in a most strange way, especially if we recall the attempts to divide Nigeria, Angola, Ethiopia and Sudan. Such are the facts. There is also another aspect to Zaire's situation: A statement of the Soviet agency TASS says that there has been not a single armed Soviet person on Zaire's territory. The Soviet people cherish good feelings to the people of Zaire and want to live in peace and friendship with them. The position of the Western countries is the opposite. After the blow delivered on the progressive forces of Zaire in the first years of independence, especially after the assassination by CIA agents of Patrice Lumumba, the country was on many occasions an object of crude pressure and direct military interference by NATO countries. Each subversive attack was accompanied by the anti-Soviet hysteria and slandering.

ETHIOPIAN LEADERS DISCUSS GOALS AND PROBLEMS

Support for Oppressed

LD191458Y Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 19, TASS--The Ethiopian revolution, which has proclaimed as its goal the building of a society of social justice and equality, has earned recognition and respect of all progressive mankind, which has found reflection in the unselfish support of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other states of the socialist community, it was stated by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. Addressing a meeting in Dire Dawa, he stressed that Ethiopia was fully resolved not only to defend the revolution but also to render all-round support to all the oppressed peoples fighting for freedom, independence and social progress. These tasks can be carried out in full measure only if the broad popular masses are well-organized, politically versed and equipped with the Marxist-Leninist theory. For this purpose it is necessary to set up a party of the proletariat. This precisely must be the purpose of the efforts exerted by all the Ethiopian working people, who come out for freedom, democracy, peace and socialism, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council noted. Ethiopia stands for the peace and prosperity of all the countries of the African Horn region and has no territorial claims to her neighbours, Mengistu Haile Mariam said. We side with the Government of Djibouti, which is striving for progress, prosperity and general peace. The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council stigmatized the expansionist plans of Somalia vis-a-vis Djibouti.

Somali Designs

LD192304Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 19, TASS--In the face of the criminal collusion between international imperialism and reaction, Ethiopia has the right to take all necessary measures to protect its borders, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia, said here today upon returning from a tour of Hararge Province.

He pointed out that despite the failure of Somalia's predatory plans with regard to that province and other areas of Ethiopia, the ruling circles of Mogadiscio continues to nurture expansionist designs against neighbouring states including Ethiopia. The head of the PMAC described it as one of the country's major tasks to rehabilitate the aggression-ravaged economy of Hararge and to help its population.

Need for Unity

LD212346Y Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa May 21 TASS--Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis stressed the need for strengthening the unity and solidarity of all peace-loving countries in the face of the criminal designs of imperialism, which is expanding the arms race.

He noted in a speech here that international imperialism and reaction continue to intensively build up their military potential and develop new lethal systems of armaments in the name of carrying out their aggressive designs against independent countries.

The use of force as a means of resolving controversial issues must be prohibited. All countries must strictly observe the relevant international agreements, the minister stated.

Ethiopia, he said, will be coming out consistently on the side of all the world's progressive forces and struggling against imperialism, counter-revolution and reaction, for ending the arms race, for strengthening peace, security and cooperation on earth.

ANGOLA'S NETO PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD220902Y Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 22 TASS--Relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union are fine. They develop favourably in all fields in the interests of our two countries and the entire progressive mankind, PRA President Agostinho Neto said here. The treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed in 1976, and various agreements which the two countries concluded on concrete matters play an exceptionally important role in this, he pointed out. The MPLA-Workers Party, the government and people of the PRA are interested in further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the head of the Angolan state emphasized.

AFRICAN PROGRESSIVES RESOLVE ON UNITED ACTION IN STRUGGLE

LD201452Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, May 20, TASS--A conference of progressive parties of African countries that was held here expressed firm resolve of progressive African countries to consolidate united action in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Delegations of 13 countries, as well as representatives of nine national liberation movements of the continent, took part in the conference.

The joint declaration adopted by the participants in the conference--Angola, Algeria, Benin, Libya, Mozambique and other countries, stressed that world imperialism is the main enemy of African peoples. It gives broad support to the racist regimes of southern Africa and organizes plots against states that took the road of progressive transformations.

The document emphasizes the need to consolidate solidarity of national liberation movements and progressive African countries with socialist countries. Progressive Africa, the declaration says, have chosen the socialist road of development since it is only socialism that leads to the liquidation of all forms of exploitation of man by man. The delegates of the conference urged peoples of the world to intensify the struggle for disarmament and for banning mass destruction weapons, including the neutron bomb. They declared for liquidation of all military bases in the Indian Ocean, above all the Anglo-American base in Diego Garcia Island and for turning the area into a zone of peace.

BREZHNEV GREETS GHANANIAN HEAD OF STATE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD191952Y Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19 TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, head of state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Ghana, in which, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence, he conveyed to the government and the entire people of Ghana congratulations on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf. Soviet people, the telegram says, wholeheartedly wish the people of Ghana new successes in strengthening national independence, in solving tasks of political, economic and cultural development. In his reply telegram Ignatius Kutu Acheampong expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express confidence that friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Ghana will further strengthen for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of strengthening universal peace.

LATE REPORT: 200 THUGS RAID USSR EMBASSY IN ZAIRE

LD221512Y Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 22 May 78 LD

["Hooligan Raid in Kinshasa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 22 TASS--On the morning of May 19, some 200 thugs made a raid on the USSR Embassy in Zaire. With the connivance of the police, the thugs destroyed fences and the gate, smashed windows and doors of the embassy building, damaged cars and, breaking into the embassy's territory, wreaked havoc threatening lives of the embassy's staff and members of their families. It is only by chance that nobody was hurt.

As it became known, there was no answer to telephone calls for help to the Foreign Affairs Department of Zaire and to the police.

The raid on the Soviet embassy was, undoubtedly, made for the purpose of distracting the attention of the country's public from the facts of intervention of NATO countries in Zaire.

The USSR Foreign Ministry made a resolute protest in connection with the gross anti-Soviet provocation with regard to the USSR Embassy and expects the Zaire authorities to take urgent measures so as to ensure the safety of the USSR Embassy and other Soviet institutions in Zaire.

USSR, AFGHANISTAN SIGN TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

LD212014Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union and Afghanistan have signed an agreement in Kabul on expanding economic and technical cooperation. Under the agreement the Soviet Union will help its neighbor country prospect minerals, build ore-dressing and copper-smelting plants and construct a big irrigation complex. With Soviet assistance Afghanistan has built or is building 125 projects. These account for 55 percent of the output of the public sector.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT EXPANDS EFFORTS TO CONTROL UNEMPLOYMENT

LD201912Y Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 20, TASS--One of the most important tasks of the Afghan revolution is liquidation of unemployment. The government is exerting great efforts to increase employment and to ensure the right of all citizens of Afghanistan to work, the newspaper Kabul TIMES reports.

Great attention is paid to the training of cadres of scientists and technicians. A network of educational establishments in cities and rural areas is being expanded for the purpose and the training of national cadres of teachers is intensified.

The solution of the problem of employment and training of national cadres of scientists and technicians is part of the social, economic and cultural transformations implemented in Afghanistan. These transformations are aimed at gradual liquidation of the grim heritage of the previous regimes, the Kabul TIMES writes.

DIVERSE AFGHAN TRIBES PLAN COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

LD212340Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 21, TASS--The consolidation of people's power continues in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. After the elimination of the former regime of corruption and exploitation during the April revolution, meetings and rallies by representatives of the tribes are taking place in different parts of the country. The participants, writes the paper Kabul TIMES, firmly denounce the anti-people policy of the former rulers of the Nadirshah Dynasty and come out in support of the new democratic government. The paper carries a letter by 210 elders of the tribes from Paktiya Province. It contains assurances that the local population is prepared to closely cooperate with the Government of the DRA for attaining the progressive goals outlined in the government program.

According to the BAKHTAR agency, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister Nur Mohammed Taraki met with representatives of different ethnic groups populating Afghanistan. The April revolution, he said, eliminated all forms of racial, linguistic and ethnic discrimination. From now on all citizens of the republic, including those belonging to national minorities, will be able to truly serve their people. The appointment of new governors in Afghani provinces will put an end to the deprived status of the provinces' population.

NEWSPAPER EXAMINES AFGHAN REVOLUTION, SOVIET TIES

LD190741Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 May 78 p 3 LD

[ZARYA VOSTOKA commentator T. Gamkrelidze article: "Afghanistan: First Days of the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] On the morning of 27 April tanks moved along the highways leading to Kabul. The presidential palace was stormed. Power in the country passed a Revolutionary Council which proclaimed at its first session the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Revolutionary Council elected People's Democratic Party leader Nur Muhammad Taraki chairman of the council and head of state and prime minister.

What are the sociopolitical reasons for the revolutionary explosion of 27 April or 7 (Saura) 1357 according to the Moslem calendar used in Afghanistan?

As is well known, Afghanistan became a republic after the monarchy was overthrown 5 years ago. Although reforms were proclaimed, the overwhelming majority of the population continued to live in poverty and without rights....

The sharecropping system was widely practiced and landless peasant farmhands cultivated landowners' land. There were 1.5 million peasant families in Afghanistan that owned no property.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of land reform in a country where 80 percent of the population of 20 million live in rural localities and in the mountains. Most landowners were able to retain their possessions, including ministers of the former government. The age-old rule that the entire surface of arable land belongs to the landowner and only the subsoil belongs to the state continued to exist. The large landowners--7 percent of the total number of landowners in Afghanistan--control 73 percent of the total land area.

Progressive forces, including the People's Democratic Party, were barred from participating in the administration of the country. In attempting to end opposition, the ruling circles subjected People's Democratic Party members to brutal repression and persecution.

On 17 April, a group of terrorists killed progressive figure Amir Akbar Kabir. His funeral became a protest demonstration against the regime. Subsequently, arrests of state employees and officers known for their progressive views began. The threat of annihilation hung over the People's Democratic Party. Then, the party leadership called on its comrades in arms in the Afghan Army to rise in armed struggle.

On 27 April the People's Democratic Revolution in Afghanistan was victorious. The new Afghan leadership published an action program aimed at developing the economy and raising the people's living standards and announced its intention to implement genuine democratic land reform in Afghanistan.

...The Soviet-Afghan border extends for more than 2,000 km. It has always been a border of friendship.

Located at the intersection of Asian highways, Afghanistan--with a land mass of 655,000 square kilometers--has repeatedly been forced to fight bloody wars during its existence. There were grim battles against the Persians, the Arabs and the hordes of Genghis Khan. The Afghan people fought the British three times in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The struggle against colonial oppression ended with the proclamation of independence in 1919. The Soviet Union was the first nation to recognize Afghanistan's independence.

It was no accident that Afghanistan turned to the land of the Soviets for support. The ideas of the October revolution found a broad response in Afghanistan, as everywhere in the East. The Soviet Government's first foreign policy actions made a tremendous impression in the countries enslaved by imperialism. Lenin's decree on peace and the declaration of the rights of the peoples of Russia proclaimed the equality and sovereign nature of the peoples and their absolute right to free national development.

The Soviet-Afghan treaty gave Afghanistan the right to transport goods free of duty across the USSR. Financial aid was granted to Afghanistan.

Since then, more than 120 major projects in almost all sectors of the economy have been constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. The highway through the Salang Pass is a vivid example of fruitful Afghan-Soviet economic cooperation. The Salang Pass is a critical highway linking the north and south of Afghanistan through the extremely high Hindu Kush range. The nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Mazar I Sharif, the (Dzhangiak) motor vehicle repair plant, hydroelectric power stations, agricultural farmsteads, educational establishments, hospitals and highways have been constructed with aid from the USSR. Soviet geologists have helped find oil and gas reserves in Afghanistan.

The GES in Naglu--The largest in Afghanistan--which was constructed with Soviet participation demonstrates a high standard of technical development. The Kushka-Herat-Kandahar main highway and big enterprises of the metalworking, chemical, construction, food and natural gas industries is by no means a complete list of the facilities commissioned through the joint efforts of Soviet and Afghan specialists. The flourishing fields and orchards of the Jalalbad Valley do not reveal the fact that until recently there was nothing there except a sun-scorched dusty desert. The Jalalbad irrigation system is a product of the Afghan and Soviet people.

Afghanistan is traveling the path of national renewal, peace, independent existence and international cooperation. Speaking about the policy of the new Afghan Government and the People's Democratic Party, N.M. Taraki, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, stressed that in its foreign policy Afghanistan will adhere to the principles of nonalinement and friendly relations with all neighboring countries and will develop and expand cooperation with the Soviet Union.

PHILIPPINES TRYING TO REGAIN CONTROL OF U.S. BASES

LD192112Y Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 19 May 78 LD

["Military Bases--A Source of Tension"--TASS headline]

[Text] Singapore, May 19, TASS--Ferdinand Marcos, the president of the Philippines, stated that the Philippines intends to recover a substantial portion of lands which are now taken up by U.S. military bases. In an interview with the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY the president pointed out that this demand is the logical consequence of the recognised right of the Philippine Government to exercise jurisdiction over the territory of the military bases in the Philippines.

The matter concerns two main U.S. bases on Philippine soil. The Subic Bay Naval Base, which occupies an area of 17,000 hectares, and the Clark Air Base, which takes up an area of 52,000 hectares.

For a long time the Philippines side has been pressing for the spread of jurisdiction to the military bases. U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, during his recent visit to the Philippines, had to admit the sovereignty of the Philippines over the U.S. bases. The matter, however, did not move further than that formal gesture.

The Governement of the Philippines also insists on the transfer of the above mentioned bases to the command of the Philippine military leaders. The U.S. side, agreeing in words to such a legitimate demand, in actual fact in every way evades a concrete solution to the matter, trying to bargain for itself as many privileges as possible. In so doing Washington makes it clear that there can be no question of complete elimination of U.S. bases on Philippines soil.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES KUSUMAATMADJA ON APPOINTMENT

LD171507Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A.A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmadja a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his appointment to this post.

In a reply telegram M. Kusumaatmadja expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The ministers' telegrams expressed the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia will develop further in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of general peace.

KUZNETSOV GREETS MALIK

LD171509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent Indonesian Vice President A. Malik a telegram conveying sincere congratulations in connection with his election to this post.

In a reply telegram A. Malik expressed profound thanks for the congratulations.

KOSYGIN GREETS JAPANESE TELEVISION EXECUTIVES IN MOSCOW

LD191556Y Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--Today in the Kremlin Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received the delegation of the directors of Japanese television companies which are part of the Asahi system. The delegation led by M. Takano, president of the TV Asahi, are visiting in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. A wide range of matters of Soviet-Japanese relations as well as topical international problems were touched upon during the conversation which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Wide opportunities for the further development of Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the fields of the economy, science, culture and information were noted. Confidence was expressed that the translation of these opportunities into life on the basis of good-neighbourliness will meet the interests of the people of the two countries and will become a substantial contribution to deepening the process of relaxation of international tensions.

Aleksey Kosygin noted an important role of mass media in the shaping of public opinion in the interests of strengthening the cause of peace, and emphasized that a truthful, objective coverage of reality by mass media promotes deeper mutual understanding and better relations between peoples.

Taking part in the conversation were Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting as well as O. Iwasawa, T. Kawate, M. Miyata, K. Hara, E. Kato, D. Yawata, I. Muzukami and K. Miura, presidents of Japanese television companies.

USSR-JAPAN AMITY PACT POSSIBLE PRELUDE TO PEACE TREATY

OW200905Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "For a Realistic Attitude Toward Japanese-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] The draft of a Soviet-Japan treaty of neighborliness and cooperation, which was made public in February, continues to attract the attention of Japan's political circles and the general public.

One must not deliberately ignore the fact that while pretending to acknowledge the importance of a peace treaty, some Japanese people are trying to hide their negative attitude toward the proposed neighborliness and cooperation. They still insist upon a totally unrealistic proposal as a basis for signing the peace treaty.

The first example is their illegal territorial claim against the Soviet Union. It is precisely because of this that 20 years after the normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations, a bilateral peace treaty still has not been signed. This Japanese attitude creates a vicious cycle.

In contrast, the Soviet draft treaty offers a realistic possibility for negotiating a peace treaty.

In response to a question by Hata, managing director of the ASAHI SHIMBUN, in June 1977, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out that in view of Japan's hesitancy to sign a peace treaty, the Soviet Union proposed the neighborliness and cooperation treaty out of an ardent desire to establish truly good relations between the two countries.

Each clause of the draft treaty attests to such a desire. The Soviet draft treaty will help (?expand) all areas of Soviet-Japanese relations based on a stable treaty. This means that the proposed treaty will unmistakably accelerate the expansion of Soviet-Japanese cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields and in the effective use of maritime resources. At the same time, every obligation stipulated by the draft treaty is entirely peace-oriented and poses no threat to any third country. The Soviet draft treaty proposes as a basic tenet that the two sides should settle disputes solely by peaceful means and desist from armed force.

No less important is the fact that the Soviet draft treaty calls for holding regular (?political) talks, not to mention holding talks when a situation arises that may endanger peace.

The draft treaty also calls for continuing efforts to halt arm ments expansion, including both nuclear and conventional arms, and to realize complete disarmament under effective, international control.

The Soviet draft treaty does not fail to deal with the Soviet-Japan peace treaty issue which has been very frequently mentioned in Japan. The Soviet side is prepared to put in writing its intention to continue talks on the peace treaty question. Therefore, adopting the Soviet draft will result not in shelving the peace treaty but in creating a situation conducive to negotiations on a peace treaty.

It is very clear that the proposed signing of the neighborliness and cooperation treaty will raise Soviet-Japanese relations onto a new, higher plane and thus expedite the strengthening of mutual trust.

Relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany provide a clear example of a meaningful relationship between two countries based on a treaty. In the 8 years since the signing of the Soviet-West Germany treaty very rapid progress has been made in various areas of bilateral relations. General Secretary Brezhnev's recent visit to West Germany attests to this progress. The important political and economic agreements signed as a result of his visit have greatly contributed to a stable foundation for further developing Soviet-West German relations and relaxing tensions. West Germany's realistic attitude particularly manifests itself in this state of affairs. This encouraging fact deserves full study by all those who desire to have long-term friendly and neighborly relations with the Sovet Union.

NEW JAPANESE MILITARY DELEGATION IN PRC CAUSES CONCERN

LD201925Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Another group of Japanese generals has flown to Peking. They retired only last year and maintain close ties with the Japanese national defense administration. Their trip to Peking is essentially a military mission. There is no report on the purpose of the current visit by the Japanese generals to the PRC but, judging from the past visits to Peking by similar Japanese delegations, a strengthening of military contacts between the two countries, including Japan's possible participation, and through it the United States, in the modernization of China's armed forces is a probable objective. The basis for such cooperation is created by the many statements by Peking's leaders that they fully understand and approve of the Japanese-American military alliance.

JAPAN'S MILITARIZATION INCLUDES PLEA FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD180847Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Kuchko dispatch: "Along the Path of the Arms Race"]

[Text] Tokyo, 15 May--Japan's ruling circles are obstinately adhering to a policy of further militarizing the country. As AKAHATA reports, the National Development Council--a government organ which elaborates various problems, including national defense issues--has published a report entitled "The Problems of the 21st Century." "Forgetting" the peaceful provisions of the Japanese Constitution, the report calls for a sharp buildup of the country's armed forces. In particular, the report proposes to treble or quadruple military appropriations for militarization by 1985 and to raise them to the level of 8-9 trillion yen per year.

Gen G. Takeda, chief of the air Self-Defense Forces staff, called for a further increase in Japan's military might in an interview with the JAPAN TIMES, advocating that the air force be equipped with warplanes capable of making long flights and that the air defense system be modernized. S. Kanemaru, chief of the National Defense Agency, also issued a similar call recently.

In an interview with NHK, the Japanese broadcasting corporation, chief cabinet secretary S. Abe said that "Japan should make still greater efforts to bring its national defense into line with its economic might."

This policy entirely conforms with the interests of the country's military-industrial complex, which makes enormous profits. A Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Defense Production Committee report which has been published here stresses the necessity to increase military appropriations in the state budget by 25 percent every year and developing the domestic military industry.

The equipping of the air force with the latest fighter bombers, the creation of an early-warning system and the construction of missile and aircraft carriers and other warships for the navy will begin this year. By 1980, the first tank division and new types of "ground to air" and "air to ground" missiles, which are now being developed by Mitsubishi Jukogyo and Kawasaki Jukogyo, Japan's biggest armaments producers, and others will appear in the ground forces. Encouraged by the remarks of government leaders, ASAHI writes, military circles are demanding with increasing persistence that the Japanese Army be equipped with tactical nuclear weapons.

This policy pursued by the ruling circles with Washington's complete approval is arousing serious and valid concern among the country's peace-loving public.

CUBA DENIES INTERFERENCE IN PRESENT SITUATION IN ZAIRE

LD211622Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, May 21, TASS--The Cuban Foreign Ministry published a statement rejecting accusations by Zaire authorities of Cuba's interference in the latest events in Zaire.

The Government of Cuba states with all responsibility that no relations exist nor existed on the plane of military cooperation between Cuba and the forces fighting against the existing regime in Zaire, that Cuba had not supplied them with military equipment and arms, nor did it train these forces, nor did it participate in combat operations. There are no Cuban soldiers or specialists in Zaire, the statement says.

The accusations levelled against Cuba are aimed at misleading world public opinion, distracting attention from the serious problems within Zaire itself, at covering up interference by NATO countries in Zaire's purely internal affairs. Such Western interference is a threat to all the peoples of Africa interested in the complete eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism on their continent, and achieving and strengthening their national independence.

RAUL ROA GARCIA CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

Meets With Shitikov

FL192048Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 19 May 78 FL

[Text] Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union, one of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has stated that Cuban successes are an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community and a stimulus to new states which decide to follow the path of social progress. Shitikov spoke at an official lunch given in honor of a Cuban People's Government National Assembly delegation which is headed by its Vice President Raul Roa Garcia. In speaking on the development of relations between the two countries, Shitikov pointed out that it had received great personal support from the leaders of the two countries, Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro.

In response Roa reiterated the delegation's thanks for the invitation to visit the USSR and to learn about the operations of its government's organs. We have seen some very useful things which we will incorporate into our experiences, stated Vice-President Raul Roa. He added that we will take back a number of successful experiences with us gained over 60 years of Soviet power.

Before lunch honoring the Cuban delegation, its members held talks on the exchange of experiences with leaders of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet--the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities--and their work committees. During the meeting, various articles of the new Soviet Constitution were discussed and a report was read on the organization and work done by the Soviets, from the highest down to the lowest level.

Meets With Kuznetsov

FL202016Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 May 78 FL

[Text] Raul Roa Garcia, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, was received in Moscow by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the meeting, which lasted for over an hour, results of the visit were reviewed.

Previously, the delegation headed by Raul Roa had visited the USSR Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, which operate as the two legislative chambers of the Soviet parliament, where the Cuban leader stated that the visit was very worthwhile and expressed his thanks for the opportunity to learn from first hand experience about the work done by the councils as government organs.

During their stay in the USSR, the Cuban People's Government National Assembly toured the Soviet republics of Kazakh and Tatar.

Today the Cuban delegation will travel to Leningrad, the last stop on its tour through Lenin's country.

Arrives in Leningrad

FL202355Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 78 FL

[Text] The delegation of the People's Government National Assembly headed by its Vice President Raul Roa Garcia, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State, today arrived in Leningrad. On arrival the Cuban delegation was received at the second most important Soviet city by (Vladimir Beriotav), secretary of the Leningrad Oblast' Soviet Executive Committee of People's Deputies, and other political and social personalities of that city.

Leaves USSR for Home

LD212330Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly headed by Raul Roa Garcia, member of the State Council of the Cuban Republic and deputy chairman of the National Assembly left for home. The delegation had just returned to Moscow from Leningrad.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT TO USSR

Brezhnev Attends Luncheon

LD191256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, gave a luncheon today in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government.

(?The luncheon was attended) by Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gromyko, Demichev, Kuznetsov; deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

During the luncheon Jose Lopez Portillo and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin exchanged friendly toasts.

Press Conference by Lopez Portillo

LD191724Y Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19 TASS--"I was greatly impressed by my meetings and conversations with Leonid Brezhnev with whom we discussed some problems of the international situation, as well as Soviet-Mexican relations", it was stated by the President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo at a press conference in Moscow today before his departure for a tour of the country. He stressed his deep satisfaction with the talks held at summit level.

The political aims of the visit--the further strengthening of friendship between Mexico and the Soviet Union--have been fully attained, the president said.

Jose Lopez Portillo spoke highly of the consistent and dedicated policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union in the international arena. Mexico also comes out for peace and the relaxation of international tensions, upholds principles of peaceful coexistence among the peoples based on respect of the sovereignty of states and equal relations between them. The signing by the Soviet Union of the additional supplement 2 to the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty) was an important contribution to the strengthening of peace in the whole world, it was stated by the Mexican president.

Sharing impressions of his stay in the Soviet Union Jose Lopez Portillo noted the tremendous achievements of the Soviet people in all spheres of economy, science, technology and culture.

Talks with Brezhnev Fruitful

LD191926Y Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--The conversations with Leonid Brezhnev,in my view were extremely fruitful. We stated an identity of position on a whole number of matters, Jose Lopez Portillo, the president of Mexico, said in an interview which was shown on the central television today.

While studying the new Constitution of the USSR the president went on to say, I was thinking that there is much in common between our countries. The leaders of our two states have a common striving for peace and disarmament. This enabled us during the talks to achieve a substantial progress in those fields which we consider highly important.

Jose Lopez Portillo described the additional protocol to the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty) signed by the Government of the USSR as [a] document "which is of vital importance to us." If one recalls that Soviet-Mexican documents--the consular convention and the program of scientific and technical cooperation--were also signed in Moscow, one can speak of exceptionally important results of our talks, he said.

The president pointed out that he was amazed at the Soviet people's remarkable achievements.

Brezhnev Sees Off President

LD191802Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--The President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo left Moscow today for Baku, the capital of the Soviet trans-Caucasian Republic of Azerbaijan. He is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit on the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government. His trip to Baku begins his familiarisation with the Soviet Union's life.

At Vnukovo Airport decorated with flags of Mexico and the USSR the president was seen off by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, and other Soviet officials. A guard of honour of the three services of the armed forces was lined up and the national anthems of Mexico and the Soviet Union were played.

Soviet-Mexican talks were held during the president's stay in Moscow. They ended in the signing of joint documents. Besides Baku the president will visit Novosibirsk and Leningrad.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON TRIAL, SENTENCING OF YURIY ORLOV

'Notes' From Trial Published

LD191440Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 19 May 78 LD

["On a Hostile Wavelength"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May--The paper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA under the heading of "On a Hostile Wavelength," today publishes notes from the session of the Moscow City Court:

The hearing of the case of Yu. F. Orlov, charged under Article 70, Part 1 of the RSFSR criminal code with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda aimed at subverting and weakening Soviet power and with the dissemination for the same purposes of slanderous fabrications smearing the Soviet state and social system, continued for 4 days at the Moscow City Court in an open court session.

Who does Orlov think he is? What has brought him to the defendant's bench? During the investigation and from the evidence of numerous witnesses in court it became obvious that his anti-Soviet views began to be formed as long ago as at the end of the 50's.

From minor grumbling on account of our shortcomings and difficulties he gradually passed on to active anti-Soviet activity. In the past a physicist, Orlov gave up his scientific work to engage himself in the fabrication of slanderous information for the foreign press, radio, foreign anti-Soviet organizations and propaganda centers with the aim of subverting the Soviet system. To give his ideas a semblance of solidity he called them "appeals" or "documents." There are many of these "appeals" in the criminal case, such as those bearing the brash titles of "Moscow appeal", "Appeal by Soviet scientists" and others.

The slanderous information was passed on by Orlov to foreign journalists, or was sent to Western embassies, various international organizations and foreign propaganda centers.

Orlov would use any method, juggling the facts and putting blatant lies into circulation. Thus with Orlov's aid the Western press began to actively exaggerate the story of a strike at the port of Riga. Four dockers were allegedly subjected to political repression for this.

As the witness V. Varna showed at the trial, about 2 years ago letters with rather strange contents began to arrive in the settlement of Saulkrastiy near Riga. They were addressed to the family of a certain Yanisa Varna. But as the address indicated on the envelope did not exist in the settlement and neither did Yanisa Varna, the officials of the local post office sent these letters to the only Varna family in the whole settlement--to Viestursa Varna, a building worker. His wife Austra was greatly amazed when she read the following message:

"Esteemed Mrs Varna: I, together with several friends have set up in France, in the town of Oraas a society for the defense of human rights, in particular of the rights of prisoners suffering for their opinions.... Having learned of the arrest of your husband Varna, we decided to write to you to obtain your permission to act together with other organizations for the release of your husband. If you think that we can be of any help to you, we ask you to reply to our request. [Signed] Jean Bredeloff."

The family of Viestursa Varna did not then know to whom she was obliged for such attention toward herself from the various "protectors" in the West. They know now. Here at the session of the Moscow City Court they got to know each other by sight--the witness Viestursa Varna and the defendant Orlov.

It has been irrefutably proved by the results of the investigation and by the evidence of witnesses in court that neither Ya. K. Varna, nor A. Goldberg, nor M.S. Larchenkov, nor S.I. Frolov, whose names and addresses were enumerated by Orlov as allegedly those of people who had been arrested, had never worked at the Riga port. Their home addresses had simply been invented. And there was never any strike at the Riga port.

Why and to whom was this routine anti-Soviet "canard" necessary? To certain hostile circles in the West and to the information media representing them. The system in the Soviet Union goes very much against the grain with them--our social system, our new constitution, the solidarity of our people, the peace-loving policy of the communist party. So they are trying, not disdaining any methods, to gain information about so-called facts of the violation of democracy in the USSR and the suppliers of such "information."

So Orlov compiles numerous lists of "suffers" allegedly persecuted in the USSR for their convictions. In the main these are the same wearisome dozen people repeated in the West year after year and known to Orlov from Western radio broadcasts. The new ones were in fact found to be indeed convicted, but for matters far removed from politics.

A certain Volkov and Rybakov were convicted for theft and petty hooliganism, and Babich had been in court repeatedly and had been recognized as a particularly dangerous recidivist. His last appearance was on a charge of stealing a firearm. This is the real face of the so-called fighters for ideals, as Orlov tries to present them, and who are mourned with such touching concern and in various voices by many Western radio stations.

Another falsification fabricated by Orlov was cited at the court--about alleged repressions taking place in the USSR against citizens wishing to go abroad, which Western information media actively snatched up.

One of Orlov's so-called documents tells of alleged gross violations by the Soviet authorities of their obligations regarding questions of reuniting families. The small settlement of Ilyinka in Voronezhskaya Oblast is cited as an example. This settlement, if one believes Orlov, is completely isolated from the outside world and the people of Jewish nationality who live in it are not allowed to leave for Israel. At the court Yeyn Yakovlevich Kozhokin, senior poultryman of the Rossiya kolkhoz stated:

At the beginning of May 1976 a letter arrived by post addressed to my family containing an appeal to emigrate to Israel to be reunited with "relatives." I have no relatives in Israel. I have never had any wish to go to Israel and I handed the appeal to the office of the Rossiya kolkhoz.

In court V.D. Tarasov, the kolkhoz chairman, described in detail his kolkhoz, of the full-blooded life of the collective farmers, of the constant improvement in the cultural and living conditions. Thus, yet another anti-Soviet canard, cooked up by Orlov and snatched up in the West, failed.

Orlov expended a great amount of effort in order to depict the "injustices" permitted with regard to patients in Soviet medical establishments. He rejected the diagnoses of doctors and the conclusions of commissions, called methods of treatment incorrect, expressed his judgment of the state of health of patients whom he had never in his life seen. The court heard the evidence of Doctors V.P. Blokhina and N.M. Georgiyevskaya. who had treated the patients that Orlov wrote about. The medical personnel rejected the defendant's arguments as the absurd inventions of a man with no understanding of medicine.

Orlov tried to defame socialism and the USSR's internal and foreign policy, and called for subversion of the existing system in our country and struggle against it. He warned the West of some sort of "danger," by which it is allegedly threatened by the socialist states, and appealed to the Western countries to unite in a struggle against the socialist states and to interfere in the USRR's internal affairs. In his scribblings he sought to prove that the Soviet Union is allegedly not fulfilling international agreements and that democratic freedoms are absent in our country.

As much as 2 years ago Orlov was officially warned that his activity had long since gone beyond the bounds of the legal rights to free expression of one's own point of view, criticism and exchange of opinions, and was an ill-intentioned slanderer and falsifier. Orlov, however, did not draw the corresponding conclusions from this.

Neither was he stopped by the fact that his "works" were actively being used by imperialist circles, foreign anti-Soviet organizations and propaganda centers for the pursuit of subversive actions against the USSR.

During the investigations and in court it was proved that Orlov had been receiving anti-Soviet literature, including the official bulletins of "Radio Liberty" and of the coordinating bodies of NATO's psychological war. They were confiscated from him during a search. He was arranging gatherings of anti-Soviet and nationalist-minded people with the participation of foreigners, at which questions concerning the carrying out of hostile activity were discussed.

Step by step the court attentively and scrupulously investigated Orlov's anti-Soviet activity, and one after another refuted the falsehoods which he had concocted. Residents of the settlements of Ilyinka, former colleagues of Orlov, medical staff and persons serving sentences in places of deprivation of freedom both during the preliminary investigations and in court, exposed the accused as a malicious slanderer of our country and of our Soviet reality.

Yesterday workers and engineers from Moscow enterprises and building sites and staff from scientific establishments, who were present in the court room, greeted with applause the decision of the Moscow City Court, which sentenced Orlov for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda to 7 years deprivation of freedom and 5 years exile, in accordance with Article 70 (Part 1) of the RSFSR criminal code.

Sentencing Reported

LD202042Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] From 15 to 18 May a Moscow City Court, in accordance with the RSFSR Criminal Code, examined in a public court session the criminal case against Orlov--a crime covered by Part 1 of the 70th Clause of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

The court was presided over by Lubentsova, member of the Moscow City Court, with assistance from peoples assessors Lebedev and Tsvetkov. The state indictment in the case was presented by deputy procurator of Moscow Yemelyanov. The defense of the accused was undertaken by Shalyman, member of the Moscow City collegium of lawyers.

Having heard evidence from many witnesses, examined material evidence and the findings of experts, the court found the guilt of Orlov to be fully proven in that he carried out subversive anti-Soviet activities directed at weakening the Soviet system.

Over a number of years he systematically disseminated on USSR territory anti-Soviet material. Orlov was in contact with representatives of foreign states, and through them passed to anti-Soviet centers abroad material of a slanderous character which discredited the Soviet state and social system.

The court sentenced Orlov to 7 years loss of freedom with subsequent exile for a period of 5 years.

Popular Reaction Cited

LD201958Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1859 GMT 20 May 78 LD

["Muscovites' opinion: (?Punished) According to His Desserts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May--The editorial offices of the Moscow newspapers which on 18 and 19 May published the report on the trial of Yuriy Orlov, who was accused of anti-Soviet activity, are receiving numerous reactions from readers wrathfully condemning the provocateur and slanderer and unanimously supporting the sentence of the Moscow City Court. The toolmakers at the "Likhachev" motor-vehicle works learned with a feeling of indignation about Orlov's criminal activity from materials published in the Moscow newspapers. We consider that the author of the anti-Soviet falsehoods and provocations got his just desserts, states Valentin Pavlovskiy, a fitter at the works.

A group of Moscow academicians was present at the trial. It was with a feeling of profound contempt that they learned about the criminal activity of the renegade Orlov. We consider the sentence to be just and we fully support the court's decision, states academician Aleksandr Tselikov.

When we learn that (?there are) such renegades as Orlov, whose anti-Soviet activity received the deserved evaluation of the Moscow City Court, our hearts overflow with wrath and contempt.

In me--a poet who sings the praises of my beautiful homeland--such types can evoke nothing but a feeling of loathing, writes the Moscow author Sergey Smirnov in the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA along with Pavlovskiy and Tselikov.

The same thing is indicated by readers' letters published today in the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

"By their will and with all their enthusiasm the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia of the land of the soviets affirm the rights which were provided by the world's greatest revolution and by free and creative labor. That is why we feel so well, and no Orlov and their [as received] accomplices can ever spoil this," states Nikolay Chernov, a worker at the "manometr" plant.

GAMSAKHURDIA, KOSTAVA SENTENCED IN TBILISI

LD191504Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, 19 May--The Tbilisi City Court today completed its examination of the criminal case against Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava.

They were charged with disseminating, so as to weaken Soviet power, slanderous fabrications smearing the Soviet state and social system and with preparing, keeping and disseminating for the same purpose literature that was hostile to the Soviet state, that is, with committing an especially dangerous state crime as stipulated in Article 71, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Georgian Republic.

During a period of 5 days the court, consisting of the presiding chairman A. Kobakhidze; E. Narimanidze, deputy chairman of the city court (?and) of the people's assessors, a worker from the third mechanical works and L. Griberiy, head of a section at the Institute of Economy, and with the participation of the State Prosecutor G. Ugulava, assistant prosecutor of the republic, and lawyers M. Alkhazishvili and O. Nikolaishvili, carefully studied the materials of the criminal case, examined the defendants and witnesses, familiarized itself with the material evidence and listened to a speech by the state prosecutor, the speeches of the defendants and the final words of the defendants.

In the course of the judicial investigation it was established that the accused, being hostile in their attitude to the Soviet state, with the aim of weakening it, had for several years systematically been preparing, duplicating and disseminating anti-Soviet literature. Trying to give a systematic character to their anti-Soviet activities, in 1976 Gamsakhurdia and Kostava organized the illegal preparation of so-called journals. These included material containing libel against the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet state, glorified persons who in the years of the Great Patriotic War had waged a hostile struggle against the Soviet Union on the side of fascist Germany and publicized materials prepared by the accused and other persons, and even leaflets of the foreign anti-Soviet organization People's Labor Alliance [narodno-trudovoy soyus] calling for a struggle against the Soviet system.

The court stated that the basic motive for the criminal activity of the defendants stemmed from their views and convictions which were inimical to Soviet power and which had been formed as result of the negative perception of Soviet reality.

The defendant Gamsakhurdia, in his testimony to the court cited concrete facts of his criminal activity and noted the baneful influence on him of the Americans Belousovich, Shipler and Friendly and also of the acquaintanceship with the malicious anti-Soviet lampoons of Sakharov and his campaign which had been published in the West and illegally brought into the USSR. "Under their influence," said Gamsakhurdia, "a feeling of hostility, hatred and striving for struggle against the Soviet system was aroused in me."

Gamsakhurdia completely agreed with the accusation against him, recognized his guilt and stated that he deeply repented his actions. Kostava also agreed with the accusation.

The court found Gamsakhurdia and Kostava guilty of committing the crime charged by Article 71, Part 1, of the Criminal Code of the Georgian Republic and taking account of the social danger of the action and also taking account of the defendants' recognition of their guilt and their repentance, sentenced each to 3 years of deprivation of freedom with subsequent exile for 2 years.

Gamsakhurdia Repents

LD191935Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 19 May 78 LD

["My Anti-Soviet Actions Were Erroneous"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 19, TASS--"I pleaded fully guilty of the charge brought against me and I wish to tell about it in detail. My guilt is that, acting for the purposes of weakening the Soviet power, from 1971 until the arrest, i.e. until April 7, 1977, I have been systematically producing, distributing and keeping literature containing calumnies against the Soviet state and social system. Some materials which I produced and distributed contained calls aimed at weakening the Soviet power". This was stated by Zviad Gamsakhurdia in a speech on Moscow television today.

As was already reported the Tbilisi City Court today found Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kestava guilty of committing a crime under Article 71, Part One of the Criminal Code of Georgia, and sentenced each of them to three years imprisonment with a subsequent exile of two years.

In 1974 through my Moscow acquaintances I established and maintained contacts with a number of staff members of diplomatic representations of bourgeois states in Moscow and, in particular, with Igor Belousovich, first secretary of the internal policy section of the U.S. Embassy in the USSR, Gamsakhurdia went on to say. From him I received anti-Soviet literature published abroad and brought into our country for distribution.

"Materials produced by myself were illegally distributed in the Soviet Union as well as published in the foreign press and broadcast by radio stations abroad, as a result of which I gained 'popularity'. This, for its part, stimulated my anti-Soviet activities," said Gamsakhurdia.

"During the investigation I related in detail the crime which I committed. I want to point out that after prolonged mediation [as received] I realised how deeply I erred and that my activities were harmful in many respects. This is why I sincerely regret what I have done and censure the crime which I committed. I want to specially emphasize that I repent not because I expect leniency. I am not afraid, and I am ready to undergo the punishment which I deserved. My repentance is based on realisation that my anti-Soviet actions were erroneous and this is why I decided to finally break off with the past".

Gamsakhurdia pointed out that his father, Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, did not know about his son's anti-Soviet activities. "The father has always put into my head the thought of superiority of the Soviet socio-political system over other state systems and proved that by concrete examples. He tried to cultivate in me love for and devotion to the Soviet people. At present I profoundly regret that I did not heed my father's voice and embarked on the road of anti-Soviet activities," he said.

KIRILENKO PRESENTS LABOR AWARD TO RYBINSK

LD191902Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Rybinsky, May 19 TASS--"The policy of peace is a principled policy of the Soviet state, bequeathed by the great Lenin and stemming from the very nature of socialist society," it was stated here by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party and the Soviet state firmly and consistently carry out the programme of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples, adopted by the 25th Congress. They come out in the world arena in close unity with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, the communist movement, all progressive forces of our time, he said.

The visit by Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG was a major event of international scale, yet another considerable contribution to the implementation of the foreign policy course of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Leninist peace-loving policy of the party and the state. This visit "signifies a stage in the development of political detente, in the creation of preconditions for spreading it to the military fields."

Today Andrey Kirilenko presented the Order of the Red Banner of Labour to Rybinsk, a town situated to the north of Moscow. The town was awarded this decoration for the contribution made by its inhabitants to the strengthening of the country's economic might and on the occasion of its 200th anniversary.

Speaking at a meeting at which the award was presented, Andrey Kirilenko said that the prime aim of the foreign policy of the Soviet state was and is peace and security for the country and its allies, for the whole world.

Leaves for Moscow

LD201752Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, left Yaroslavl for Moscow today. He has been taking part in the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the town of Rybinsk.

Comrade Kirilenko today met members of the Yaroslavl CPSU Oblast Party Bureau and the oblast's party aktiv. Loshchenkov, first secretary of the CPSU oblast committee, provided information on the work of the oblast party organization. Kirilenko dwelt on a number of topical tasks in the struggle for fulfilling the plans of the 10th 5-year plan.

While in the oblast, Kirilenko laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monuments and also the monuments of combat and labor glory of Yaroslavl and Rybinsk. He visited the Rybinsk GES, the Rybinsk aviation technical school and the (Malinovits) sovkhoz. In the town of Rostov he acquainted himself with the international youth camp complex, the historic and architectural sights and visited the museum and estate of the poet Nekrasov in (Karabikhche).

TRADE UNION WORKERS LAUD BREZHNEV'S BOOKS

LD192202Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 19 May 78 LD

["Ideological Weapon of the Party and People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 May, TASS--A meeting of workers of trade union organizations and of the cultural-educational establishments and press of the trade unions held today in Moscow as devoted to the discussion of Leonid Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" and to the trade union organizations' tasks in intensifying the ideological-political and patriotic education of the working people and in improving the style and method of work.

Aleksey Shibayev, the chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, veterans of labor and the Great Patriotic War, front-ranking production workers, and people active in science and culture noted in their speeches that Leonid Brezhnev's books are of inestimable significance in raising the level of activity of the trade union organizations. They call for attention to be concentrated on the main tasks of the construction of communism and demand an uncompromising attitude to shortcomings.

A most important task of the trade union committees, the cultural-educational establishments and the trade union press, as was pointed out at the conference, is ever more widely to develop socialist competition, spread front-ranking experience, and use to the full the very rich material of both books to improve all the work and the whole process of the ideological-moral education of Soviet people in the struggle for successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE IN KIEV--Obkom and Kievskiy Gorkom secretaries in charge of ideological work; editors of republic- and oblast-level party newspapers and magazines; leaders of a number of ideological organizations and institutions, and responsible workers of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee attended a conference held recently by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. The conference participants were addressed by Tyazhelnikov, Propaganda Department Chief in the CPSU Central Committee, who dealt with some topics of ideological work under present conditions. The conference was also addressed by Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Secretary Malanchuk. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 14 May 78 AU]

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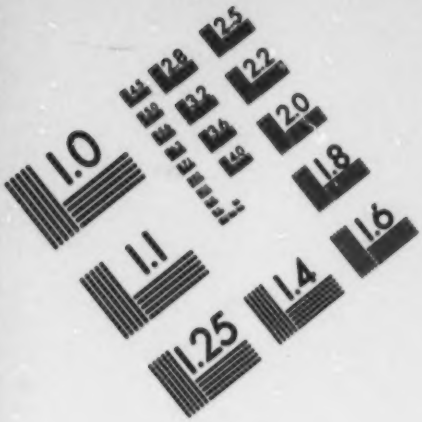

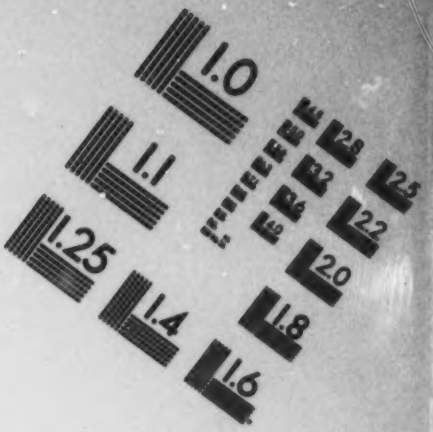

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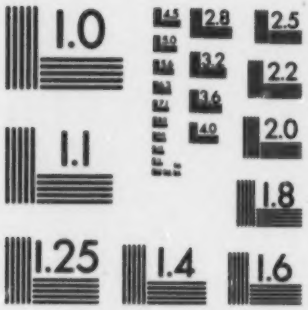

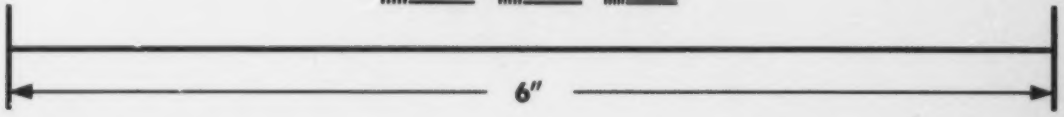

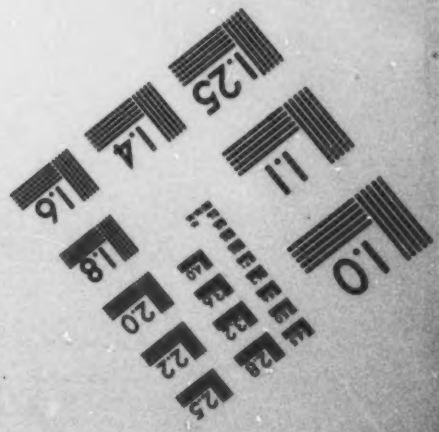

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